Gettysburg Compiler.

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1879.

NUMBER 31. SIXTY-FIRST YEAR.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

COMPOUND

Fluid Extract

BUCHU.

PHARMACEUTICAL.

A Specific Remedy for all

DISEASES

OF THE

BLADDER & KIDNEYS.

For Debility, Loss of Memory, Indisposition to Exertion or Business, Shortness of Breath, Troubled with Thoughts of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Chest and Head, Rush of Blood to the Head, Pale Countenance and Dry Skin.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, very frequently Epileptic Fits and Consumption follow. When the constitution becomes affected it requires the aid of an invigorating medicine to strengthen and tone up the system—which

"Helmbold's Buchu"

DOES IN EVERY CASE.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

IS UNEQUALED

...any remedy known. It is prescribed by the most eminent physicians all over the world, in

...HEUMATISM, SPERMATORRHOEA, NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION, ACHES AND PAINS,

...NERAL DEBILITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINT, NERVOUS DEBILITY, EPILEPSY, PARALYSIS, HEAD TROUBLES, GENERAL ILL-HEALTH,

...NAL DISEASES, SCIATICA, DEAFNESS, DECLINE, LUMBAGO, CATARRH, NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, &c.

...eadache, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, ...dizziness, Sour Stomach, Eruptions, Bad ...te in the Mouth, Palpitation of the ...art, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, ...a thousand other painful symptoms ...the offspring of Dyspepsia.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

Invigorates the Stomach

...stimulates the torpid Liver, Bowels ...Kidneys to healthy action, in cleansing ...blood of all impurities and imparting ...life and vigor to the whole system. ...single trial will be quite sufficient to ...vince the most hesitating of its valuable ...dial qualities.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE,

Or Six Bottles for $5.

...ed to any address free from observation.

...tients may consult by letter, receiving the same attention as by calling, by ...wering the following questions:

...ve your name and post-office address, ...nty and State, and your nearest ...ress office?

...r age and sex?

...cupation?

...rried or single?

...ight, weight, now and in health?

...w long have you been sick?

...ur complexion, color of hair and ...?

...ve you a stooping or erect gait?

...late without reservation all you ...about your case. Enclose one dollar ...consultation fee. Your letter will then ...our attention, and we will give you ...re of your disease and our candid ...concerning a cure.

...t Physicians attend to correspondents. All letters should be addressed ...ensatory, 1217 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

T. HELMBOLD,

Druggist and Chemist,

Philadelphia, Pa.

...D EVERYWHERE.

...1879. ly

The Gettysburg Compiler
IS PUBLISHED THURSDAY
BY H. J. STAHLE.

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum in advance—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates,—Large reduction to those who advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING, of every description—from the smallest label or card to the largest handbill or poster—done with dispatch, in a workmanlike manner, and at the lowest living rates.

OFFICE on Baltimore street, a few doors above the Court-house, on the opposite side, with "Gettysburg Compiler Office" on the building.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

Han. Junction, Hanover & Gettysb'g RAILROAD.

On and after May 20, 1878, trains will run and connect as follows:

EASTWARD.

	a m	p m	p m
Leave Gettysburg,	6 30	1 00	4 10
New Oxford,	7 08	1 40	4 45
Hanover,	7 40	2 38	5 00
Arrive at Han. Junction,	8 20	3 18	6 40
Baltimore,	10 40	6 20	7 55
York,	9 40		8 15
Harrisburg,	10 40		9 30
	p m		
Washington,	1 00	9 00	9 00
Phil. via Col.	3 15		
New York,	6 15		6 am
Pittsburg,	11 15		8 15

Passengers for Bachman Valley Road and Stations between Han. June. and Baltimore will take the 1 p. m. train. Trains southward on the Bachman Valley Road run only on Monday, Friday and Saturday.

WESTWARD.

	p m	a m	a m
Leave Pittsburg,	8 40		8 45
New York via Harb'g	8 45		8 55
Philadelphia,	11 55	7 20	11 15
	a m		p m
Harrisburg,	6 10		1 25
York,	7 55		6 27
Washington,			1 50
Baltimore,	6 70		5 40
Han. Junction,	9 10		7 55
Hanover,	9 50	11 10	8 25
New Oxford,	10 20	11 54	8 55
		p m	
Arrive at Gettysburg,	11 00	12 25	9 10

Trains leave Hanover for Frederick and intermediate points at 10.31 a. m. and 4.28 p. m.

Passengers for East Berlin and Abbottstown will take the 1.15 p. m. train; for Frederick and intermediate points take the 6 30 a. m. and 1.00 p. m. trains.

H. D. SCOTT, Ticket Agent.

Gettysburg, May 30, 1878.

Pennsylvania Rail Road.

FREDERICK DIVISION.

ON and after Monday, May 20, 1878, trains will leave and arrive at Hanover, as follows:

NORTHWARD.

10.31 A. M. from Frederick, for York, Columbia, Lancaster, Philadelphia and New York, connecting at Hanover with train leaving Gettysburg at 7.50 A. M., arriving at Philadelphia 3.10 P. M.

1.30 P. M. from Hanover, for York, Columbia, Lancaster, Philadelphia and New York.

6.30 P. M. from Frederick, for York and Columbia.

SOUTHWARD.

10.31 A. M. for Frederick, from Columbia and York.

11.15 A. M. from New York, Philadelphia, Lancaster, Columbia and York, connecting at Hanover with train leaving for Gettysburg.

4.28 P. M. for Frederick, from New York, Philadelphia, Lancaster, Columbia and York.

FRANK THOMPSON, General Manager. H. H. CARTER, Superintendent. May 31, 1878. tf

Grain, Produce, &c., AT NEW OXFORD.

THE undersigned continues the Grain and Produce business at the old stand in New Oxford Pa., and will always pay the highest market prices for

FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, CLOVER SEED, TIMOTHY SEED, FLAX SEED, TIMOTHY HAY, &c.;

and will keep on hand for sale at the smallest profits

GROCERIES, FISH, SALT, BACON, FLOUR AND FEED,

Soaps, Tar, Oils, and everything else usually kept in a first-class establishment of the kind. Thankful to the public for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the same.

H. J. MYERS.

May 10, 1877. tf

H. S. BENNER

HAS REMOVED THE

Gettysburg and Baltimore FREIGHT LINE,

To Col. C. H. Buehler's Warehouse, on Carlisle street, formerly occupied by W. J. A. Swisher, and will continue the business

Leave Gettysburg every Monday and Thursday at noon.

Leave Baltimore (from 121 North street) every Tuesday and Friday.

Arrive at Gettysburg every Wednesday and Saturday.

Arrive at Baltimore every Tuesday & Friday.

Also Commission Merchant and Dealer in all kinds of

Grain, Plaster, Salt, &c.

Salt for sale by the sack at lowest prices to dealers. All kinds of FEED constantly on hand for sale. All goods delivered to order of purchaser. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

TERMS CASH.

H. S. BENNER.

Aug. 9, 1878. tf

NEW FREIGHT AND Commission House.

THE undersigned intends running a MARKET CAR between Gettysburg and Baltimore, leaving GETTYSBURG every MONDAY at noon; arrive at BALTIMORE on TUESDAY MORNING, and return to GETTYSBURG on WEDNESDAY at 3 o'clock.

The Car will start from the Warehouse, formerly Bigham's, corner of Washington and Railroad Streets, Gettysburg, and run to CASSIDAY & CROTHERS', 123 NORTH STREET, BALTIMORE.

A share of public patronage solicited. No efforts will be spared on our part to give satisfaction. Goods entrusted to our care, either from town or country, will receive every attention, and prompt returns of money will be made.

Mr. JOSIAH W. SKYRON will run the Car, he having had large experience in the business, having run for Jacob W. Cross for three years. Goods handled with care and delivered promptly.

Also dealer in ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE, with FLOUR AND FEED of all kinds for sale.

SALT, wholesale and retail. FERTILIZERS, PLASTER and FARM IMPLEMENTS of all kinds. Anything not on hand will be ordered.

WM. WIBLE, AGENT.

Gettysburg, Feb. 1, 1878. tf

WATCHES And Jewelry!

PENROSE MYERS

HAS OPENED A

Watch and Jewelry Establishment

On Baltimore Street, near the Square, GETTYSBURG, PA.,

where he invites the public to give him a call, promising GOOD WORK AND GOOD WARES.

He has laid in a fine stock of JEWELRY of the newest designs, which cannot fail to please. Also a large lot of

CLOCKS OF ALL KINDS,

which will be sold cheap for cash.

REPAIRING of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry done promptly and in the best manner and at the lowest prices. ☞STEP IN.

May 25, 1876 tf

NEW FIRM!

JOS. SPANGLER & CO.,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

THE undersigned have purchased the stock of goods of William Boyer, and will conduct business under the firm name of Jos. Spangler & Co., at the old stand, corner of the Diamond and Chambersburg St., Gettysburg, Pa., keeping on hand and at all times a full stock of

Fresh Groceries of all Kinds,

Coffees, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Teas, &c. Also Queensware & Glassware, Fish, Salt, Flour, Lard, Bacon, Spices, Tobaccos, Herring, &c. Also Confections, Pea-knives, Fruits in season and a full line of articles usually kept in a first-class Grocery Store—all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

☞The highest market price paid for Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, &c.

☞The public are invited to call. All orders promptly filled, wholesale and retail.

JOSEPH SPANGLER, WM. C. STRICKHOUSER.

April 5, 1878. tf

FOR SALE.

PINE POLES for Rafters, and Building Lumber, for sale 10 miles west of Gettysburg, on the Chambersburg turnpike, at Kuhn's Saw Mill by DANIEL KUHN.

March 8 1878. tf

Attorneys, Physicians, &c.

Dr. George L. Rice,
CORONER OF ADAMS COUNTY.

OFFICE in McSherrystown. Will attend to calls from any part of the county. Specialty—Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Heart. April 21, 1870. tf

Dr. J. E. Gilbert

HAS opened an office for the Practice of Medicine on York street, opposite the Globe Inn, Gettysburg. March 20, 1870. tf

Dr. James L. Rea,

FORMERLY of Harrisburg, has permanently located at MIDDLETOWN, Adams county, and will promptly attend to all calls, day or night. Sept. 29, 1877. tf

Dr. J. L. Baehr,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, MIDDLETOWN, Adams county, Pa. Office in Centre Square. Will promptly attend to all calls, unless otherwise professionally engaged. Aug. 7, 1868. tf

H. L. Diehl, M. D.,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. ☞Office on West Middle Street, 1st Square, in the house formerly occupied by Hugh D. Scott. Special attention given to diseases of women and children. April 5, 1877. tf

Dr. T. T. Tate

HAS resumed the Practice of Medicine in Gettysburg. Office at his residence, on Chambersburg street, recently occupied by Mrs. Ditterline. March 8, 1872. tf

Dr. A. P. Beaver,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Has permanently located in Fairfield, Pa., and offers his professional services to the people of that town and vicinity. Office opposite Harbaugh's Store, where he can be found at all hours when not professionally engaged. Aug. 17, 1870. tf

Dr. F. C. Wolf,

HAVING LOCATED AT EASTBERLIN ADAMS COUNTY, Hopes that by strict attention to his professional duties he may merit a share of the public patronage. April 12, 1866. tf

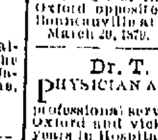
Dr. J. J. Zitzer,

OF Baltimore, late of Carlisle, will visit Carlisle professionally on the 1st and 15th of each and every month, hereafter remaining several days each visit. July 22, 1875 tf

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,

DENTIST, Has his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Dr. C. Horner's office, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, D. D. Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Dr. C. E. Eckenrode,



DENTIST, would respectfully inform the public generally that he will be in GETTYSBURG on Tuesday, in NEW OXFORD on Wednesday & Thursday and in BONNEAUVILLE on Saturday of each week, to perform all work in his line of business. Charges moderate and all work guaranteed.

Office in Gettysburg on High street, a few doors west of the Catholic church; in New Oxford opposite the Lutheran church; in Bonneauville at Dr. T. O. Kinzer's. March 20, 1879. tf

Dr. T. V. S. Quigley,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of New Oxford and vicinity. An experience of 25 years in Hospital and general practice. Chronic Diseases of Females and diseases of Children a specialty.

Office and residence in S. E. corner of public square. March 13, 1879. 1y

Dr. John J. Brown,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR, (Formerly Clinical Assistant University Hospital, Baltimore, Md.,) HAMPTON, ADAMS COUNTY, PA.,

Respectfully invites all persons afflicted with chronic diseases to consult him by mail.

Dr. Brown's Great Dyspepsia Remedy, with full directions, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of $5.00

CHRONIC DISEASES A SPECIALTY.

Address, DR. JOHN J. BROWN, Jan. 2, 1879. 1f Hampton, Adams co., Pa.

ROBERT HORNER. J. M. RADEBAUGH

Drs. Horner & Radebaugh,

PRACTITIONERS OF MEDICINE, Chambersburg St., GETTYSBURG, PA. Feb. 1, 1877. tf

Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal,

OFFICE on BALTIMORE STREET, near High, Gettysburg, Pa. Sept. 5, 1878. tf

Hart Gilbert,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to him. Office with Judge Wills, south-east corner of the Diamond. Gettysburg, Aug. 2, 1878. tf

John M. Krauth,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Gettysburg, Pa. Collections and all legal business promptly attended to. Office on Baltimore street, south of the Court-house. July 10, 1869. tf

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, office one door west of Buehler's Drug Store, Chambersburg st. Special attention given to suits, collections and settlement of estates. All legal business and claims to Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, and Damages against United States, at all times, promptly and efficiently attended to.

Land Warrants located, and choice Farms for sale in Iowa and other Western States. July 10, 1868. tf

EDW'D S. REILY. J. L. KENDLEHART.

Reily & Kendlehart.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA. Office on Baltimore street, opposite the Court-House. Dec. 11, 1870. tf

D. M. Wilson,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA. Office in Mrs. Martin's Building, Northwest corner of the Diamond. March 20, 1878. tf

W. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to him. Office on Baltimore street, next door to his residence. Gettysburg, Sept. 23, 1875 tf

Wm. McSherry, Jr.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, GETTYSBURG, Adams county, Pa. Will carefully and promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to him. Office opposite the Court-house. Dec. 5, 1878. tf

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in the northwest corner of the Diamond. Gettysburg, Sept. 24, 1875. tf

David Wills,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA. Office in residence, southeast corner of Diamond. Jan. 29, 1875. tf

Jacob A. Kitzmiller,

(Successor to H. B. Woods, Esq.,) ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, has removed his office to the second story of Spangler's building, Baltimore street, recently occupied by H. B. Woods, Esq. Will promptly attend to collections and all other business entrusted to him. Gettysburg, May 3, 1878 tf

S. MC. SWOPE. EDW. J. COX.

Attorneys at Law,

GETTYSBURG, Pa.

COLLECTIONS and all legal business promptly attended to. Office on Baltimore Street, east side, near the Court-house. May 10, 1878. tf

Farmers and Everybody,

LOOK HERE!

Earthen Drain AND FIELD TILES

CAN be had of JOHN BECKMAN, by whom they are manufactured, in Oxford township, Adams county, Pa., near Lilly's Mill, and of Mrs. A. C. KALBFLEISCH, in Gettysburg, Pa. Price from $25 to $35 per thousand feet, according to size and quantity. They are made in the best manner, of good material and cannot fail to give satisfaction. Try them. Aug. 24, 1878. tf

Miscellaneous.

THE ELOPEMENT.—A TALE.

Their parents said
They must
Not wed.

Quoth he,
"Let's fly
To parson nigh."
Quoth she,
"Ay! Ay!"

One night
She rose,
Took her
Best clothes,
White pop
Did doze.

From window ope
There hung
A rope,
By which
To slope.

Without
A sound
She reached
The ground,
Her lover found.

They fled,
Were wed.
Enough said.
Arthur Lot, in Puck.

For the Gettysburg Compiler.

MOUNTAIN FIRES.

Almost every Spring there is a fire somewhere in the South Mountain, either within or adjoining the borders of Adams county. This Spring has been no exception to the rule. Extensive fires have occurred on both sides of the Chambersburg pike. That they were great is inferred from the fact that they were seen in York county, at a distance of twenty-five miles.

Occasionally such fires are the result of accident or carelessness. In most instances they are the work of incendiaries. Thoughtless persons, without a sense of wrong-doing, will kindle a fire to destroy the underbrush, and make a clearing where huckleberry bushes may grow and furnish them with berries in future seasons. Very often, however, such fires are started with malice prepense. Some scoundrel takes this method of doing great injury to some one whom he hates, or whose prosperity has roused his envy. Frequently the loss is very great. Vast quantities of chestnut rails and of cord-wood are consumed, and acres upon acres of valuable trees are scorched and killed.

Considered apart from the loss entailed, and the dangers always attending them, mountain fires are a grand sight. Seen from afar, the long line of flame enlarging with a wave like motion, and the illuminated sky, form an attractive picture. A nearer view is still more fascinating. A few years ago a small party was traveling by private conveyance from Chambersburg to Gettysburg. Observing that there was a fire on the mountain, we resolved to get a nearer view. Ascending a steep ridge, before reaching the summit, we were suddenly enveloped in a cloud of stifling smoke and ashes, rolled down upon us by the changing wind. Supposing that the dreaded fire was close at hand we retraced our steps with considerable precipitation. Halting after we emerged from the smoke, we looked and listened. We ascertained that the fire was raging on the opposite slope of the ridge. We heard a rushing, roaring sound, growing louder and more awe-inspiring as it rapidly approached. The thick canopy of smoke overhanging us became denser, the air became hotter, and then the blazing fire appeared upon the top of the ridge. There was a long line of flame, leaping and flapping and rushing onward faster than a man could walk. It seemed as if each separate flame was a living thing, furiously angry, insatiable, and striving to outstrip and outdo its fellows in the pursuit of its prey. Hurrying onward the maddened fire literally devoured the dry leaves and brush that lay in its path. Ordinarily the flames were about six feet high, except when they ran like a flash up the trunk of a tree, burning the bark and then dying out. On old trees with a thick dry bark the fire lingered a long while. These venerable denizens of the forest, that had withstood many a storm, looked in the encircling flames like fiery pillars in the blackened waste. We noticed that when the fire met a pine tree it fairly leaped aloft, the green bristle-like foliage being as inflammable as powder. The burning tree emitted a shrieking sound, quite mournful to hear, as if it was in agony.

Changing our position again and again as the fire approached, we remained long on the mountain, fascinated by the awful grandeur of the scene, until the setting sun, but dimly visible through the clouds of ashes and smoke, admonished us to resume our journey. As we hurried down we met a band of mountaineers busily at work "fighting the fire." With rakes, and forks, and other implements, they were clearing a belt three to five feet wide from all the leaves and brush, heaping all inflammable material in a long windrow on the side towards the fire. Spurred on by the danger threatening their property, and familiar with the work, they accomplished a great deal in a short time. Kindling the windrow at several points, they started a fire to meet the fire that was rapidly descending the ridge. Thus they secured a constantly broadening belt almost wholly deprived of material upon which the flame could feed, and so effectually checked the spread of the fire in that direction. As soon as they had kindled the windrow they hurried forward to extend the line along what they believed would be the track of the fire. In other portions of the mountain other parties were doing similar work, all laboring without pause by day and night, until their efforts were crowned with complete success. Those toiling mountaineers, working with such untiring energy, would have made short work with the incendiary, had he been known to them and fallen in their hands. Their language indicated that they would have asked no aid from judge and jury in order properly to punish the culprit. They had abundant reason for their indignation.

A mountain tract, over which a devastating fire has passed, presents a scene of the utmost desolation. It looks like the dreary abode of death. Your feet tread on charred wood and ashes. Tall trees that were once the ornament of the forest, stand there lifeless, blackened, leafless, and almost branchless, bare skeletons of their former selves. Here and there one is making a sickly effort to recover from the sore hurt it has received, but mostly making it in vain.

A burnt town or city will soon rise, Phoenix like, from its ashes. The pride and need of man will replace the buildings destroyed with more beautiful and enduring structures. It is otherwise with a burnt mountain. Nature is slower than man in the work of restoration. Very many years elapse before a mountain, denuded by fire, resumes its former abundance of vegetable life. Indeed, some forms of vegetation never appear again. The fire has stamped them out forever. A century after giant trees will flourish in that mountain soil, but there will be wanting some of the species the fire destroyed.

RAMBLER.

TABLE ETIQUETTE.

Bread should be broken, not cut; but if you don't like bread, "cut" it. In "breaking" bread use a carb bit.

Do not fill your mouth too full; rather allow some of the food to get into your mustache.

Split a biscuit with your fingers, instead of opening it with a knife like an oyster. If the biscuit be hard, a beetle and wedge are admissable in the best society.

Do not pick your teeth at the table. Pick them at the dentist's, if he has a good assortment to pick from.

Salt should never be put on the table-cloth, but on the side of your plate. If, however, you want to pickle the table-cloth in brine, you must put salt on it, of course. A barrel of salt table-cloth would come in play should your pork give out during the winter.

Do not rattle your knife and fork. A knife and spoon will be found more musical.

Eat your soup from the side of your spoon, either inside or outside.

Do not take game in your fingers. This, however, does not apply to a game of cards.

Do not rest your arms on the table-cloth. Stack your arms in a corner of the room before beginning dinner.

When asked what part of the fowl you prefer, answer promptly. If you want the whole of it don't hesitate to say so.

Do not drink with the spoon in your cup, put it in your pocket. Forgetting it, you will be so much ahead. A close regard to this rule has enabled Ben. Butler to accumulate a competency.

Pay no attention to accidents or blunders on the part of servants. If Bridget blows herself up while encouraging the fire with kerosene, keep right on eating just as if you had never (kero) sene it.

Never help yourself to articles of food with your knife or fork. Use a harpoon or a lasso.

When you have finished your meal lay your knife and fork on your plate side by side, with the handles towards the right, a little, a little south by southwest, bearing northerly when the wind is off the sideboard quarter.—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

A GOOD JOKE.—An Englishman stopping at a country inn in one of the Eastern States, was continually blowing about the superiority of everything in England and deprecating the productions of America. The landlord as may be well surmised did not relish this, and therefore thought of a plan to get square with the English blower.

Procuring a bushel of fine healthy crabs, he poured them in the Englishman's bed, and telling his guest that his bed was ready he lighted a candle and escorted him up stairs. Upon reaching the door the man managed to put out the light. Of course it did not make much difference to the Englishman, so he undressed himself and jumped into bed. Immediately he gave a terrific yell and cried.

"Landlord! Come here. What are these in my bed?"

The landlord who was outside the door, and who had lit the candle, came and looked in the bed and coolly said:

"Them's bed-bugs. Can you beat them in England?"

The Englishman left then.

FOX'S PAY DAY.—Charles Fox had an unfortunate creditor who insisted that he would not leave until a day for payment was named. "Will you go then?" asked the minister. "Yes, and not trouble you until the day arrives," replied the dun. "Well, then," said Fox slowly, "I will pay you on the day of judgment; but stop, as that will be a very busy time, let us make it the day after."

AN Irishman, in describing America, said, "I am told that we might roll England thru it, an' it wouldn't make a dint in the ground; there's fresh-water oceans inside that ye might drownd ould Ireland in; an' as for Scotland, ye might stick it in a corner an' ye'd niver be able to find it out, except it might be from the smell o' whiskey."

THE Underground Telegraph system has been given a thorough trial in Germany, and has been found such a complete success that the imperial postmaster general is now engaged in extending the system throughout the empire, and the task will be completed in a year and a half.

WHEN we are young we waste a great deal of time in imagining what we will do when we grow older, and when we are old we waste an equal amount of time in wondering why we waited so long before we began to do anything.

DEBATING clubs are anxiously worrying themselves over the problem, which has the most bones, a two dollar corset, or a fifty cent shad.—*Syracuse Times.*

THE habit of resolving without acting is worse than not resolving at all, inasmuch as it gradually sunders the natural connection between thought and deed.

NEVER retire at night without being wiser than when you rose in the morning, having learned something useful during the day.

AN ice machine in Jacksonville, Fla., is making from six to seven tons of ice daily, which is consumed in that city and the neighboring towns.

THE affection of parents is best shown to their children by teaching them what is good and true.

THERE are two world's fairs to take place next year, and you can take your choice between Mexico and Australia.

TOO much shirt collar and too little young man, is the girl's verdict on the average beau of the period.

THE sexton and ushers of Trinity Church, New York, wear black gowns.

TODDLES.

I felt like a lady that morning. I was a lady, I thought, after all; quite as much so as Mrs. Jones, who lived in the great cupola house on the hill. Quite as much of a lady, I said to myself, briskly, as I dusted up my little shop and arranged the sheeny ribbons and gay striped goods in the window. The window was hung with pretty lace curtains and there was a globe of gold fish in it that sailed about as courteously and busily as though they were getting their living as head clerks.

It was a sweet soft autumn morning; the village street was grassy and quiet, and I hummed a tune as I glanced cheerily out at little Toddles, flitting about in her scarlet ribbons under the old willow outside. Bless her little rosy face! why shouldn't I be happy when I've her to look after?

I was happy and I hummed again that old snatch of a tune and nodded gayly to Toddles, wondering vaguely to myself what was going to happen that I felt so uncanny bright. Nothing—simply nothing; things were done happening me long since. My way was straight and narrow, my days quiet and uneventful.

As I sipped my coffee that morning I remember that I held the cup up to the light and felt a certain sense of satisfaction in the translucence of the rare bit of china. It is so pleasant to know that one's own election may keep one aloof from the ugliness and squalor of poverty.

It doesn't take much to keep one person, of course, and I don't count Toddles for anything. It needs but the odds and ends of things—a bowl of bread and milk, a cup of coffee, with now and then a lively bit of ribbon—to keep the little one going famously.

Yes, I always wanted to be a lady. And as I sat in my bright little room I half felt inclined to forgive Richard Gray the heart-break he gave me long ago. And, O God! it *was* a heart-break. But if he had married me, perhaps he would have shut me up in some gloomy city house, to be a lady after his fashion, to stifle for want of a bit of fresh air, to walk softly under a thousand petty conventionalities, and to cease being my own mistress. Ah! that I never could endure. So it is, perhaps, as well that Richard left me and went off somewhere—God knows where.

You see, I like it—my little shop. There's something so delightful in seeing the pretty girls of the village, with now and then a fine lady, handling over my dainty wares, and trying the tints of scarlet and blue and orange with many a laugh and many a glance in the mirror. I call it my reception when they pour in of a holiday afternoon. I love colors; I love grace and beauty; and perhaps I might have been a bit of an artist, in my way, if I'd ever had the opportunity. Richard used to say so. But ah! he said many a flattering thing and many a false in those old days. And if I ever dreamed of any higher life than contents me now—well, I've given up dreaming.

For there's Toddles, so round and sweet and soft and real. She leaves me little time for building air-castles.

You see, I love the child as if she were my very own. For she came to me one day, about four years ago, a wee little baby thing, curled up in a heap on my door-step when I went to open the shutters. Wherever she came from I never knew. Toddles never explained; she just stretched up her little fat arms and gurgled "Tod-od-doddle," and that was her sole introduction.

It was surmised that the child had been dropped by some traveling circus passing through the town, and I had excellent neighborly advice about putting the treasure in the foundling hospital. But one seldom takes good advice, and I didn't.

To tell the truth, I grew so attached to the child that I should even have been wicked enough, I fear, to regret anyone's turning up to claim it. But that's not at all likely now, after so many years—no, not at all likely; no more likely than that Richard and I should ever meet again in this world. And *that*—that is among the things that never can happen.

It was on this wise, our parting:

Richard's mother was old and feeble and miserly. She'd spent a good deal of money on him—sent him to college, and expected, folks said, to "make something of him." She always expected to get her money's worth out of her transactions. Richard held her in a sort of awe, somehow, though she was a little wizened old woman that he could have lifted with his left hand. But I liked him for respecting his mother.

One day we two were sitting at twilight talking of the future dreamily, as was our wont.

"My little one," said Richard, putting his arm about me, "it half seems too bright to ever be."

"*Ever* be!" I echoed. "Oh, Richard, if you talk that way, it will never be."

Richard smiled, but his face grew overcast. I felt that a storm was coming.

"Well?" I queried, seeing that he sat brooding and silent.

"Darling," he said, soothingly, "I knew it would come hardly to you; but how can I go against my mother? Her poor old heart is bound up in me, Jeanette, and she will never hear to—to anything that—"

"That seems to lower you," I added, in a steely voice that seemed to cut its way out of my heart like a keen cold knife.

"Oh, I am a coward—a poltroon!" cried Richard, wringing his hands. "I was born to bring trouble on those I love. Who, who shall I leave to suffer for me now, Jeanette?"

"The one who will say least about it," I answered, hardly. My heart was throbbing heavily, like a clock that ticks the hour of execution, but I made no outcry, and we parted in that final parting silently. And I have lived silently ever since.

One year after that I heard that Richard's mother was dead, and then that he was married; who, I knew not—who, I cared not. He had married another woman while my last words were yet ringing in his ears—right there, before the face of the living heaven, married another woman, and swore to love and cherish her, as he had often to love and cherish me!

But I did not seem to feel this blow as I had felt our parting. I just flung him out of my heart there and then, and my love and my silence vanished I looked into the face of my misery with a smile, and I took this little shop in the village, and worked early and late and made it thrive. Then, two years later, came my little Toddles to me, sitting like a lily on my door-step, as if some angel of peace had dropped her there. I have named her Theresa, but Toddles has always been her own pet name for herself, and I like it because it is hers.

The child has brought me peace.—And I feel no vengeance against any one now. Nor do I rejoice that Richard's wife is said to have turned out ill, and spent the wealth she brought him.

But I had forgotten the shop in all this reverie and reminiscence.

There was a sharp twang of the little bell, and I heard a heavy step in the doorway. I set down my coffee-cup hastily, and hurried in to confront a great muscular fellow with a big beard and a slouched hat, whose presence seemed fairly to wipe out the little shop.

This was a rather different type from my usual customers, and I was a little shy of him. He hesitated, and seemed bewildered when I spoke to him—men never do get used to shopping—and it was some time before I quite made out what he wanted. It was some sort of woolen goods—a scarf or a kerchief, I think. These were not very salable stock just now, and I had put the box containing them out of sight somewhere. While I rummaged about, the stranger stood in the doorway, watching me in a way I did not like; perhaps he wanted to steal something. He looked needy enough and shabby enough.

"Oh, here they are at last," said I, eagerly, handing down a package from a high and dusty shelf.

The man did not seem to hear me. He was looking at Toddles, darting like a butterfly outside.

"Whose child is that?" said he abruptly.

It was an impudent question, and I felt my blood flush up hotly for a moment. But I reflected that this man looked wayworn and weary; perhaps he had come a long journey and left a little child like this at his home.

"It is my child," I said, pleasantly.

"Yours!" he repeated.

"Or at least," said I, "if not mine, it was left with me to be cared for."

"Left with you?" echoed the stranger. "Aye, so I have heard. Left with you by the wretched man, the outcast, the degraded, who knew none else on whom to thrust his burden when his tinselled wife fell from the tight rope, and died there, grovelling in the sawdust—knew none other of whom to seek charity than the woman who had loved him."

I listened as one stupified with opium. What did this man know or guess concerning me and mine? What object had he in view in lingering about the shop? But I said, coolly, "That is a story that needs to be proved."

The stranger stooped and looked keenly at me. "Verily," said he, with a low, sardonic laugh, "he has reaped his reward, it seems; he is both dead and forgotten."

I began to feel afraid of this man, who seemed bent upon insulting or alarming me.

I pointed sternly to the door. "Sir," said I, "if you are satisfied with the goods, I beg you will take them away. I have other things to attend to."

For a moment after the great hunking figure disappeared through the doorway of my little shop I covered my face with my hands, and all the past of my life rushed entirely over me. I had not outlived it yet, after all.

Suddenly I remembered Toddles, and hastened to the door to look after her. My customer had disappeared; the huge willow trunk hid the road from view, but I felt relieved, for there was my little one swinging back and forth with the long pendants of the willow. Only one instant I saw her in the sunlight—one instant. There came a rushing, tearing and tramping, a terrible sound in the air, and a great bull tossing his horns furiously, and with eyes glaring madly before him, came snorting and bellowing up the street. The great willow was in his course, and, O, God! my little Toddles!

Then I knew not whether I fainted or whether I screamed for help. I saw a tall figure leap out from somewhere in the very pathway of the mad animal, and the next moment Toddles, half laughing, half crying, was nestling in my arms.

The man whom I had sent from my door a few minutes since stood looking on as yearningly—the man who had snatched my darling from its terrible peril.

"Both dead and forgotten," he said. "Oh, Jeanette! Jeanette! *do* you not know me?"

The rainbow ribbons in the little shop-window spun dizzily round, and all things grew dim before my eyes. For I knew that Richard Gray was come back to me. Poor and degraded and deserted, perhaps, he had come back to me.

He lifted his hat, and, stooping, kissed the little one, who did not resist him.

"I brought you my motherless little one years agone. A begger and a sinner though I was, I dared to pray your charity to my child, whom its mother, flying from her home, would have left to perish among the gewgaws and clowns in whose company she died.—Yes, verily, my punishment has been bitter. And shall I leave you now, Jeanette, you and my child, and depart forever, hateful in your eyes for all years to come—hateful when not forgotten?"

But something filled my heart just then, like the rush of a mighty river. I looked back at my quiet life, my bright little shop, the years of silence and of sorrow. I felt Toddles's warm heart beating against mine. He had saved her. And I looked at Richard Gray and put my hand in his.

Since then I have tried what it is to be a lady in the far West—a lady in a log cabin, without china, or carpet, or neck ribbons, and Richard says I have succeeded.—*Harper's Weekly.*

GEN. LEE asked a straggler one day, whom he found eating green persimmons, if he did not know they were unfit for food. "I'm not eating them for food, General," replied the man. "I'm eating them to draw my stomach up to fit my rations."

AMERICANS now eat more frogs and play better French billiards than the French.

ANECDOTE OF A MONKEY.

A rich French lady, while promenading in the Hyde Parke, London, met a Savoyard boy, who offered her his monkey for sale, which the lady purchased of him. The monkey was a beautiful little animal, well trained, and could perform a variety of tricks, and he behaved himself well, to the great delight of his new mistress, and proved to her an indispensable companion. About four weeks ago the gorgeous saloons of the said lady were thrown open to the refined world for a grand reception; the spacious halls of the mansion were filled with the elite of the city. On this occasion the hostess was implored by her friends to bring in the monkey, to which she at first objected, but at last yielded to the wishes of the company. The monkey was dressed up in short order, brought in, and introduced to the company. After everybody had caressed and admired the beautiful little animal he retired to a modest corner, and, of course, was soon forgotten. In the course of the evening a great songstress was to delight the company and, after the usual solicitations to sing, the lady took her seat at the piano and sang. During the performance the monkey sneaked out of his corner and listened very attentively to the music. The piece had scarcely ended when the monkey snatched a hat from a gentleman's hand near by him, and—took up a collection! All of the company broke out in an uproar of laughter, and even the lady of the house, who at first was terrified at his conduct, joined in the merriment. With a painful consciousness the monkey presented the hat to each individual, and all responed liberally, and as soon as he finished his round, he jumped on the knee of the songstress and emptied the contents in her lap. In three years the animal had not forgotten his obligations or duties. The next day a poor family was made the happy recipient of 130 francs, the voluntary collections of a monkey.

BREAD.—Surrounded by an abundance of wheat, corn, rye and barley, Americans scarcely realize the straits to which the teeming millions of the Old World are put for bread, nor the variety of substances in general use. Bread made of bran flour in the Black Forest regions is hard, dry, tasteless and indigestible. Bread made of moss and lichens is eaten in Ireland, as well as in other sections during famines; that made from Egyptian millet has a sour flavor. Potato bread remains fresh longer than rye bread, and when mixed with wheat or rye flour is quite satisfying; its nourishment is about one-fifth that of wheat. In 1630, during a famine in England, very good, wholesome, white bread was made from boiled turnips. The moisture was pressed out of the turnips and they were then kneaded with an equal quantity of wheaten flour. During the siege of Paris the bread served out constituted a very coarse and mixed article, and by analysis it was found to be composed of one-eighth wheat, four-eighths potatoes, beans, peas, oats and rye, two eighths water and the remaining eighth straw, hulls of grains and the skins of vegetable products. In Sweden and Norway beech sawdust is sometimes converted into bread. Rice bread, used in the East, is raised with difficulty unless the dough is mixed with acids. Bread is made of the roots of the water lily in Sweden, of peanuts mixed with white flour in Spain, of chestnuts roasted and ground in Southern France, of the bread-tree fruit, the sweet potato, the banana and the almond in Africa, of roots in parts of Brazil. In times of famine men have met the exigency by the use of bread made from acorns, pumpkins, roots, wood, hay, straw and nuts.—*Boston Cultivator.*

TURKISH MODE OF SLAUGHTERING.—The mode of slaughtering animals for Mussulman consumption is strictly defined by religious law. Three essentials must be observed. First, it is requisite, on applying the knife to the animal's throat, to invoke the name of the Almighty by uttering the bismilla. If this be omitted the flesh is considered impure. Secondly, the throat must be cut transversely with the edge and not stabbed with the point, so as to separate the trachea and the great arteries as far back as the vertebræ, and thereby to cause immediate death. Thirdly, the slaughterer ought to be a Mussulman; but the meat is not impure if killed by a Christian or Jew, provided he fulfills the two previous conditions.

A NEW PLAN TO PAY ARCHBISHOP PURCELL'S DEBTS.—Archbishop Purcell, on being interviewed last week concerning his financial affairs, said it was now proposed to appoint a committee to receive the names of 3,000 Catholics in the United States who will subscribe $100 a year for ten years to pay off the diocesan debt. In the meantime, he said, the other plans in operation for the removal of the liabilities would go on. He seemed to feel confident that the payment of the entire debt was only a question of time.

STUFFED BIRDS ON BONNETS.—The habit of wearing stuffed birds as an adornment to ladies' hats is immensely destructive to the feathered tribes in Germany, from which country most of these ornaments seen in millinery stores are received. As an evidence of the enormous number of birds thus victims to the dictates of fashion, a single German dealer is said to have recently received a consignment of 32,000 humming birds; 80,000 aquatic birds and 800,000 pairs of wings. Truly the harvest is great.

NEWARK is the peanut metropolis of the Union. The pioneer in the business is a German, known as "Peanut Jack," who has been in the trade over 30 years, selling from 20 to 30 bushels of nuts per day. The best nuts come from Virginia, but Tennessee nuts, although not so bright, are richer. One Newark firm sells from 6,000 to 7,000 bushels.

AN old-fashioned lady wants to know why the graduates of Vassar and other female colleges always have their ages printed after their names in reports of alumni meetings—Miss I. Smith, President ('70); Miss Jones, Vice-President ('60); Mrs. Robinson, Secretary ('78); &c., &c.

WHEN a dog is particularly glad to see his master, he has an express wag on his tail.—*Picayune.*

LETTER FROM THE WEST.

DIXON, Ill., April 17, 1879.

EDITOR COMPILER:—Presuming a few lines from the West would be acceptable to your many readers, I give you something from Illinois.

The county of Lee is situated in the northern part of the State and comprises some of the most fertile farming land in the world; free from rock and small stone—no stone whatever. The surface of the ground is nice and rolling, with a few ravines, but no elevation large enough to be called a hill. Along the streams it is covered with thick timber and there is plenty of wood for fuel almost anywhere. Dixon, the county seat, is located on Rock River and is noted for its extensive plow manufactories. The town contains about 4,000 inhabitants, and has some very fine buildings, among them the Jail for the fast youths, Court-house, &c.; the Rock River University is situated here, and is largely patronized by young men from all parts as a finishing school, it having few equals. It also contains several grand hotels and other smaller buildings. Rock River is a bright, deep stream, and contains any amount of large fish, and has the honor bestowed upon it of drowning more people than any other river of its size this side of the Mississippi. By the breaking down of the iron bridge at Dixon some four years ago fifty-four persons were drowned. The accident occurred during a baptizmal service. The bridge was crowded by spectators, and owing to the great weight, gave way, hence the dread result.

The spring has been somewhat backward—cold and wet, but the weather is now more favorable and the busy farmer has been improving his time by getting his spring wheat and oats sown, and now we find him turning mother earth up for corn, and expects to have this completed and ready for the planter by the first of May. This is the greatest corn county this side of the Father-of-Waters, and yields from 80 to 100 bushels of shelled corn to the acre. Some farmers cultivate 15,000 acres. Corn is now worth 27 cents, oats 15, and wheat 80. Day laborers get $1 a day and hired men from $12 to $18 per month. Land sells well here, but further west there are still millions of acres for sale cheap.

Yours respectfully, J. B. S.

A SINGULAR CASE.—The Lancaster *Intelligencer* reports the following singular case:

As has heretofore been stated, the coroner's inquest in the case of William Barracks, who died at Shober's stables Saturday morning, rendered a verdict that he came to his death from causes unknown to the jury. Before the inquest was held Dr. H. E. Muhlenberg gave it as his opinion that Barrack's neck was broken. After the body had been removed to the almshouse for interment Dr. Muhlenberg, to verify his declared opinion, made a *post mortem* examination, removing entirely the upper portion of the spinal column, from the atlas to the seventh vertebræ. The examination showed that the ligaments back of the vertebræ were badly torn, and that there had been a fracture of the 3d and 4th vertebræ. The spinal cord was found to be intact, but very much congested at the point of fracture, and it was from congestion that the man had died. The case is a remarkable one, from the fact that after Barracks' neck was broken by falling from the mow he got up, told how the accident happened, walked across the street, re-crossed the street to the hotel, took a drink, went back to the stable and lived for a short time afterwards.

THE WAY GERMAN ARMY HORSES ARE FED.—The horses of the German army are now fed with biscuit. These consist of thirty parts of oat flour, thirty parts of dextrinated pea flour, twenty parts of wheat flour, twenty parts of corn meal, twenty parts of rye flour, ten parts of grated bread, and ten parts of linseed flour. The ingredients are made into biscuits. The first named mixture is the best. These biscuits are made with a hole in the middle of each, so they can be strung, on a string, and hung to the saddle-bow, or be carried by the trooper around his waist. Each biscuit weighs, when baked dry and hard, about two ounces. Seven biscuits are broken up and given to the horse in the morning, moistened with water if convenient, otherwise dry—twelve at night. After careful experiment in camp, on the march, and campaigning, they are reported by all the cavalry and artillery officers better than oats. A trooper can easily carry thirty pounds of these biscuits, which will furnish his horse with full rations for eight days; or will serve with forage of twelve days' hard marching.

"YOU told me, sir, that the horse was entirely without fault, and yet he is blind." The dealer looked blandly into the irritated countenance of the loser by the transaction and said, with charming *naivette*, "I do not regard blindness as a fault, sir; it is a misfortune."

A GENTLEMAN traveling on a Hudson River steamer, one day at dinner was making away with a large pudding close by, when he was told by a servant that it was dessert. "It matters not to me," said he; "I would eat it if it were a wilderness."

DURING the first four days in April the velocity of the wind on the top of Mt. Washington, N. H., ranged from 120 to 182 miles per hour. In the worst of the East Indian cyclones the speed is but about 100 miles per hour.

"CLOSE fitting waists prevail, the closer the better. We approve of fitting waists close, no; fitting close waists, pshaw! waists fitting close. Give it up, we're mixed and wasting our time.—*Norristown Herald.*

THE balance sheet of the Paris exposition shows a loss of some $5,000,000. The expenses are said to have been 55,000,000 francs, and the receipts only 30,000,000 francs.

"BRILLIANT and impulsive people," said a lecturer on physiognomy, "have black eyes, or if they haven't, they are apt to get 'em, if they're too impulsive."

ONLY men with iron constitutions will be able to serve as jurymen when women try the cases.

THE man who was tossed over the back of an irate bull was reported as not dead, but only gone beef o'er.

WHY is beef-steak like newly-made hay? Because the cat'll eat it.

No better argument in favor of the position of the Democrats in Congress should be asked than that furnished by the political trials now in progress at Charleston, South Carolina. The Baltimore *Sun* says:

The district attorney, exercising the unlimited right of challenge allowed by the court, has been enabled to exclude every Democrat summoned from serving on the jury, and to secure juries composed exclusively of white and colored Radicals. Moreover, he has been able by the same means to discriminate between ex-Confederates who are Democrats and those who have since become Radicals. Both classes are equally disqualified under section 820, and both would be alike excluded by the application of the test-oath as provided in section 821. The district attorney, however, proceeding under section 820, is careful to make no suggestion of any cause of disqualification and interposes no challenge or objections in the cases of ex Confederates who have since the war been acting and voting with the Radicals. It is not surprising that this mode of conducting the cases and Judge Bond's rulings, which have facilitated the action of the district attorney, have alike created the deepest indignation in South Carolina and are beginning to attract attention at Washington. What makes Judge Bond's course seem peculiarly open to criticism is that in the election cases here, when the objection was raised that the indictments found by a grand jury one of whose members was disqualified by section 820 were invalid, and a decision of Circuit Judge Woods was cited in support of the position, Judge Bond held the question under advisement, and adjourned his court without deciding it. Where the provisions of the same section are invoked in South Carolina—not, however, by counsel for the defense, but in aid of their prosecution—the same judge finds no difficulty in giving them the broadest construction contended for by the prosecuting Attorney. It is plainer than ever that statutory provisions which are capable of being put to such partisan uses, and which may be enforced or not enforced, at the pleasure of the court or of the district attorney, as the exigencies of the particular case or the supposed interests of the prosecution may require, ought to be as promptly as possible swept from the statute-book. If the statute justifies Judge Bond's interpretation of it and the district attorney's mode of applying it, so much the worse for the statute and the stronger the case for repeal. It should be observed, however, that District Judge Bryan has dissented, though fruitlessly and unavailingly, it appears, from Judge Bond's application of the law.

SOME of our Republican friends do not seem to understand that the only possible mode by which Congress at the present extra session can repeal the obnoxious election laws which allow the use of troops at the polls, and any number of deputy marshals, is by tacking repealing clauses to the appropriation bills. If the Democrats were to attempt to pass repealing bills as independent measures, the Republicans would filibuster all summer, and in the end defeat their passage, as they are even now attempting to do in the Senate. Moreover, as the New York *Herald* aptly says, this mode of accomplishing their ends has been a favorite one with the Republicans, ever since they lost their two-thirds power in Congress.

TALL SWEARING AND DISFRANCHISING.—The testimony taken by the congressional investigating committee, recently in session in New York city, and published in the New York *Sun*, shows that Commissioner John I. Davenport directed his clerk (Mosher) to swear to a batch of 2,950 complaints, charging 2,950 citizens of New York with the crime of registering upon fraudulent naturalization papers. In each case Mosher swore to a *personal belief* that the crime charged had been committed. On these complaints warrants were issued by Davenport, hundreds of arrests were made in cases where the parties manifested a disposition to vote the Democratic ticket, and hundreds of citizens were disfranchised, many of them suffering imprisonment in Davenport's iron cage on the upper story of the post-office building. The *Sun* says Mosher had made no examination of the record in any one of these cases, and that the blank complaints had been filled out by other clerks. Mr. Mosher might with almost as much reason have sworn to his "personal belief" that every Democrat in New York was fraudulently registered at the instance of his employer. Isn't it about time that Davenport and his supervisor law were abolished?

IT was a calm, still night, a soft air playing caressingly with the tresses of a lovely girl, and the moon shed its gentle ray over the radient brow of her lover. Her small brother, meanwhile, just home for the holidays, was accidentally wandering in quest of a bat in the neighborhood, when he heard the voices of his sister and her betrothed. Prompted by the natural curiosity of youth, he lingered to listen. After a few inarticulate murmurs he became conscious of the sound of osculation, and enjoyed his position exceedingly. Later in the evening he met the pair at tea. "I heard you kiss Fred," he abruptly remarked to his sister. "What do you mean, you rude boy?" cried the sweet girl, turning scarlet. "Oh, it's no use denying it!" replied the brother. "You can't gammon me, I know the sound, you know; it was just like a cow pulling her hoof out of a mud hole." This is an instance of a comparison which was odious.—*London Truth.*

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Tribune* at Leadville, the new mining camp in Colorado, writes that miners are flocking to the rich carbonate fields of that region at the rate of 800 a week. Ore is taken out worth $3 a pound. It is thought that the locality of the present camp will yield $80,000,000 of the precious metal per year, and there are valleys and ranges adjacent to the camp enormously rich in mines, which have not yet been fully explored.

THE spring elections of 1879, so far as they can be said to throw any definite light at all on the political situation as between the two great national parties, show that the Republicans will be compelled to do battle desperately in the West next fall in order to hold positions which they had thus far reckoned as impregnable.—*New York World.*

JAMES KEETON, a farmer of Norfolk county, Va., went out plowing one day last week a poor man and went home rich, having struck an iron chest that contained several thousand dollars in gold coin—probably buried there by somebody during the rebellion.

A FELLOW who had been horned by an unruly cow limped in his gait. A lady remarked that he appeared to be intoxicated. "Yes," replied her beau, "the fellow has been taking a couple of horns."

PATRICK — "And Biddy darlint, they've been tellin' me there's too many of us in the world. Now if you and me git the praist to make us two wan, troth won't there be wan the less?"

"WE are going out with the tied," said a young man as he filed down the church aisle after a wedding. "In that case," said a lady in front, "you can afford to get off my train."

A BOY always finds out what true inwardness means when he wrestles with his first segar.—*Waterloo Observer.*

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Gettysburg Compiler.

GETTYSBURG, PA.:

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1879.

POLITICAL.—The Democratic State Committee will meet in Harrisburg on Wednesday, May 7, to fix the time and place for holding the State Convention.

OUR Republican friends don't seem to crow as much over the Western Spring elections as they at first intended to.—*N. Y. World.*

As the Republicans must have a united party to succeed, Grant is out of the question. There are plenty of other stronger candidates, and they will boom in ample season.—*Boston Transcript, Rep.*

THE Memphis (Tenn.) *Appeal* says: "What the South most needs just now is colonies of Northern or European immigrants, who will take up large tracts of land, divide them into small farms and subject them to intelligent and thorough cultivation."

THE Republicans are gradually beginning to apprehend that the counting machinery of the next Presidential election is in the hands of their opponents. Consequently they are shaking in their boots.—*Detroit Free Press.*

FRED. DOUGLASS, in a lecture at Staunton, Va., said that he did not approve of the colored "exodus," and added: "Stay where you are, and so conduct yourselves that men will be bound to respect you. Work with head and hands—seek to acquire knowledge as well as property."

THAT revolution that the stalwarts are howling about must be a sort of porcelain egg—it won't hatch out.—*Phila. Chronicle.*

THE success of resumption is mainly due to the public confidence generated by the Democratic Congresses since 1874.

IT must be said in praise of the present session of Congress that it does not give the lobby much show.—*Pittsburg Telegraph, Rep.*

THE Philadelphia Union League is simply a Grant club.

THERE would be no reform under Grant. It would be a renewal of the same old spendthrift and corrupt administration. Is it such that the country wants?—*N. Y. Sun.*

A WORD to the stalwarts—Don't abuse Hayes too profusely. He isn't half as unpopular as Grant was toward the close of his first term.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

HON. E. MCPHERSON, editor of the Philadelphia *Press*, has been made Treasurer of the National Society recently organized to aid negroes in fleeing from the South to Kansas.

THE negro exodus will yet turn into a riot of starvation.—*N. Y. Telegram.*

MR. HAYES' heart bleeds for the Southern colored man, but his pocket-book hasn't yet opened for the relief of the negro refugees now starving in Kansas.—*Phila. Chronicle.*

THE part played by the Radical emissary of the Okolona *States* is not without precedent. Before the war, when James Redpath was "down South" as a spy for the New York *Tribune*, he was employed on the Savannah *Morning News.*

THE Democratic local committee at Okolona, Miss., has publicly denounced the *States* of that place as a newspaper that in no wise represents the sentiment of the people there.

DURING the last eight years the Southern Claims Commission has audited and caused to be paid out of the treasury $140,000,000. This was given to build up the Republican party in the South.—*Williamsport Banner.*

THE New York *Nation* says: "As the nomination of Grant next year is the best thing that can happen for the Democrats, there is no reason why there should be any distinction of party in the matter."

THE preaching of Brother Moody is said to have induced burglars and other thieves, in many instances, to return stolen money and valuables. If Brother Moody, instead of Dr. Newman, had been court chaplain during the Grant era, there might have been ten or twelve more millions in the treasury.—*Washington Post.*

ORVIL GRANT has abandoned his project of starting a restaurant at San Francisco. He is afraid the dead-beats who are going out there to meet his big brother would ruin him.—*Balt. Gazette.*

THE platform of the Washington *Post* is, "free speech, a free press, a free ballot, honest juries and an honest count."

THE row between Colonel Lowe and Jack Logan is a high, Lowe, Jack and the game affair.—*Chronicle.*

IT'S called the Grant furore, because a few roar for Grant.—*Boston Post.*

THE State Treasury is very low, and members of the Legislature are now compelled to take their chances for pay with other creditors. This may shorten the session.

THE army bill passed the Senate on Friday without any amendment by a vote of 41 to 30, a strictly party vote, with the exception of Mr. Davis, of Illinois, who voted for the measure. Mr. Davis has thus proved himself to be the only "liberal" Republican in the Senate.

SENATOR BRUCE and Fred. Douglass advise their colored brethren to stay in the South. They evidently see through the heartless plot of Republican leaders.

At a meeting to extend aid to colored emigrants from the South to the West, in Cooper Institute, New York, on Wednesday evening, there was loud and intemperate talk, but the subscriptions only reached $234.

The Lynchburg *News* takes this view of the exodus: "We have no fears of loss in the Southern States. Our lands, climate and productions will attract immigration, and much faster as the negro goes out. We will not lose representation; a Northern man or a foreigner will count as much, and is a better basis of representation than the negro, and will produce more wealth and pay more taxes."

SENATOR DAVIS, of Illinois, made a very important speech on the army bill last week. When he took the floor there was a hush of expectancy, for everybody knew that Judge Davis had something to say. He spoke in support of the Democratic position. He held that the "army at the polls," is out of place in time of peace, and though he preferred such legislation in a separate bill, he declared that the present was no unusual proceeding, and he endorsed it. He proceeded in a calm, judicial tone to show up the absurdity of the cry of revolution and rebellion, and instanced the enormous bids for four per cent. bonds as showing that the people were not anticipating anything of the kind. Judge Davis is reputed to be worth about eight millions of dollars, and his words on this point fell with telling effect. He declared that the "troops at the polls" law was not intended to remain on the books so long after peace had been assured. As the friend and intimate of Lincoln, he declared that that great and good man was too wise and too firm a lover of liberty to endorse such a measure in this day. Were he alive now, Judge Davis felt sure that he would discountenance the presence of federal troops to oversee elections. There were no oratorical flourishes about the speech. It sounded like a Supreme Court decision and made a deep impression.

A "FRAUDULENT" VETO.

Mr. Hayes has yielded to the stalwart pressure and returned the army appropriation bill with a veto. The Republican party through all its exponents has thus ranged itself in favor of military interference with the elections. The people will judge of this act and will know where to fix the full responsibility. No party can afford to defend it.

The Philadelphia *Times* says: This is a most vital and fearfully fatal mistake on the part of President Hayes. * It is a refinement of sophistry that none but stone-blind partisans will respect, to assume that the President of the United States, or his subordinate Federal officials, can order the army to election polls at their pleasure.

The New York *Evening Post*, Republican, says: We have seen yet no reason to change our opinion that it would have been wiser for the President to sign the army bill. He would have strengthened his position, would have conformed to a sentiment which is as clearly proper as it is distinctly popular, and would have quieted the country.

A Washington letter to the Baltimore *Sun* says: Neither among Democrats nor among Republicans who can lay any claim to rank as statesmen is the message regarded as possessing any title to ability or as laying down principles which can be successfully defended in the face of intelligent and impartial criticism. To the contrary, leading Republicans are fain to admit that it enunciates doctrines which, regarded from a constitutional standpoint, cannot be treated as otherwise than heretical. The issue has been made, and Judge Thurman says he looks upon the message as the most monstrous document which has ever come from the White House.

The Washington letter to the Baltimore *Gazette* says: The Democrats are as one man in denunciation of it, but are exceedingly well pleased with it as a political issue. It is generally pronounced a weak document in its formation and there are many Republicans who are displeased with it. Senator Lamar says it will do to stay here all summer on. Senator Houston, who is always conservative, says it squarely puts the issue of centralization and the right of Congress to pass bills without first asking the President if he would please sign them. Morrison, of Illinois, says he is now perfectly willing to spread his tent here on the issue. So the whole body of the Democrats talk.

RETRENCHMENT.—Speaker Long did some "pitching in" on Friday. He took the floor as a zealous advocate of retrenchment in public expenditures. The Legislative Appropriation bill was called up on second reading, when Mr. Long attacked the section which gave to the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds the sum of $12,000 to keep the same in repair, &c. He assailed item after item, such as $1,000 for plumbing in the Executive Mansion, $1,500 for paving the public grounds, $500 for the purchase of benches upon the same, $3,000 for painting the hall of the House, &c. These he said were items that were in the bill year after year, and he charged that the money was never spent. As regards an item of $3,000 for repairs to the Executive Mansion, Mr. Long asserted that it had better be torn down and another hired rather than waste that sum upon it. There was much laughter when he claimed that a portion of this appropriation was used for the purchase of wines and flowers for the Governor's residence. There were $3,000 last year in the bill for a new roof for the Capitol. The same item he found this year for another new roof. When the speaker said the people had been told that this was reform administration, that a reform Governor was in the chair, but that he had failed as yet to see any reform act of his, there was considerable comment. The remark was regarded as a direct attack upon the Governor. No wonder the state treasury is empty.

THE BORDER BILL.—From the Harrisburg correspondence of the Philadelphia *North American* under date of April 22:

The Border Claims bill was beaten to-day in the House upon its final reading. It was in vain that Burgess, of Franklin, orated to stem the tide which was setting in strongly against the measure. Rhoads, of Cumberland, and Sherwood, of York, read their written speeches in favor of it, but it was of no use. The border men refused to receive amendments in any shape, saying that they wanted the bill as it stood or nothing. There was nothing notable in the discussion, which occupied nearly all the morning hour. The vote stood—yeas, 68; nays, 124. There was a wholesale desertion by the friends of the Riots bill, showing how shallow were the professions of the managers of the former to Burgess and his followers. Frazer was the only Allegheny member who stood by the bill. Eighteen of the Philadelphia men voted for it. Burgess and his colleagues were greatly annoyed at the slaughter of this bill, and are now waiting impatiently for the new Senate Riots bill to make its appearance, in order that they may sit down upon it.

PASSAGE OF THE TRAMP ACT.—This bill passed both branches of the Legislature and only requires the signature of the Governor to become a law. Under its provisions, a man who goes about begging, and has no residence or occupation in the county in which he may be arrested, can be taken before a magistrate and committed for trial as for a misdemeanor, and on conviction may be sentenced to jail, or to the workhouse, for a term not exceeding twelve months. If the tramp enters a house without the permission of the owner or occupant, or displays a dangerous weapon in a threatening manner, he may be convicted of a felony, and sent to the penitentiary for a term not exceeding three years. The provisions of the act do not apply to females, or boys under sixteen years of age, nor to cripples or deaf and dumb persons. If the act is signed by the Governor, it will go into effect August 15, 1879.

HON. F. E. BELTZHOOVER and Mr. J. L. Sleutz, Washington, have our thanks for copies of the Congressional Directory. Besides other matter it has brief biographical sketches of Senators and Members. Our representative is thus noticed:

"Frank E. Beltzhoover, of Carlisle, was born in Silver Spring township, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, November 6, 1841; received a primary education at Big Spring Academy at Newville; entered Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg in 1858 and graduated in 1862; read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1864, at Carlisle, where he has since practised; was Chairman of the Democratic Committee of Cumberland county in 1869 and 1873; was District Attorney from 1874 to 1877; was a Delegate to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis in 1876; and was elected to the Forty-sixth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 17,819 votes against 12,322 votes for Thomas E. Cochran, Republican, and 821 votes for Slayton, National."

MR. BLACKBURN very accurately defines the position of his party when he insists that "the Democracy intends to repeal all the war legislation that deprived any citizen of his rights." That is their determination as it is their duty. It has been the reproach and the ruin of the Republicans that legislation which crept into the statute books on pretence of revolutionary necessities has been kept on them for partisan ends when the pretended necessities ceased. All that sort of legislation the Democracy will repeal, and the people will approve of the repeal. If that is revolution the minority can make the most of it.—*Lanc. Intelligencer.*

THE House has passed the bill making small silver coin redeemable when presented in sums of $20 and nickel $3. The Senate will also pass it.

HARRISBURG LETTER.

(Correspondence of the Gettysburg Compiler.)

HARRISBURG, April 29, 1879.

The Tramp bill was thoroughly discussed in the Senate and then passed. If the governor gives it his signature, it will go into effect on the 15th of August. That it will rid the state of a very troublesome class of people is universally hoped and generally believed.

The want of sincerity on the part of the Allegheny members was shown in the vote on the Border Claims bill, but one of them voting for it. Beyond all doubt the Legislature did not intend to pass the border bill, even if the border members had voted for the Pittsburg bill. The farther we got away from the vote on the bill the more apparent becomes the propriety of the votes of a portion of the members of the border in refusing to support the Pittsburg scheme to the detriment of their own bill. To have invited a tax on real estate to pay the Pittsburg losses and got nothing for their own people, would have suited Pittsburg, but not the border counties.

With an empty treasury, the Legislature is looking around for some product to tax. It is hard to tell what will be hit.

The Senate passed an act to prevent the statute of limitation from running whilst a writ of certiorari is pending, an act to compel the entry of satisfaction on paid mortgages, and an act limiting sheriff's compensation for boarding prisoners not to exceed fifty cents per day. Also House bill appropriating $150,000 for the National Guard of the State. An act to detach Lycoming, Columbia and Tioga counties from the middle penitentiary district and attach them to the eastern district passed second reading, as did an act to encourage the planting of trees along roadsides. The compulsory education bill was defeated.

Mr. Hereter presented two petitions from citizens of New York in favor of religious liberty, and one from Cumberland county for increased penalties against the desecration of the Sabbath.

The House passed the bill to prevent the spread of pleuro-pneumonia. Under it the most vigorous measures are to be employed to prevent this dangerous disease from entering the state, and to stamp it out wherever it may have obtained a foothold.

The act read in the Senate by Mr. Hereter, and passed by that body, fixing the date of the commencement of the terms of borough and township officers, auditors' settlements, &c., was read the second time in the House and amended by striking out boroughs. This no doubt is a bill that will suit your county very well. It makes the terms of all township officers commence and terminate on the first Monday of March in each year, and fixes the second Monday of March for the auditors' settlements, except the accounts of school directors and school treasurers. Under this act supervisors can begin their work early in the spring, clean and plow up ditches, &c.

Judging from movements in the House the session will no doubt run the full hundred and fifty days. The Senate bill creating a commission to count the vote for State Treasurer was read in the House last week. The House considered that part of the bill allowing pay and milage to the members of either house that might be on the commission unconstitutional, and struck the pay part entirely out, agreeably to Art. II, Sec. 8, of the constitution of the State, which provides that no member of either house shall during the term for which he may have been elected receive any increase of salary or milage, &c. It is much feared that if the bill as proposed becomes a law it will create a returning board worse than the "7 to 8," as the bill now proposes to give the dominant party entirely the advantage. It is certain that the bill will meet opposition on this score. Democrats would like to have the bill so amended as to give each party an equal representation in the board. One of your members, Mr. White, was prevented from being here on account of death in his family, as already mentioned in your paper.

The Border Claims bill was reviewed to-day. On motion of Messrs. Shear and Reynolds, of Philadelphia, the vote defeating it on the 22d was reconsidered—yeas 92, nays 66. On motion of Mr. White, of Warren, it was amended to pay five per cent. of the amount on the first of June, 1880, and the rest to bear four per cent. interest—with a *proviso* that no money be paid from the state treasury until the Supreme Court passes upon the claims; also, on motion of Mr. Wolfe, that the state government do not pay any part of the amount until the general government shall have paid the same into the state treasury.

The bill lies over for printing and final passage. Slow relief to the border sufferers.

ADAMS.

THE murder trial at Lebanon, wherein six men were charged with the death of Joseph Raber, came to a close last Thursday, the jury bringing in a verdict of murder in the first degree against all of them. The Philadelphia *Times* says:

The trial occupied a full week, and the verdict can be no surprise to any one who has attentively followed it. Two men were charged with having done the actual killing, which the other four had abetted—an old man named Drews and a young one named Stichler. The daughter of the old man and her husband were the weightiest witnesses. They testified that they had heard the murder planned, that they saw Drews and Stichler start out with the old man from Drews' house on the fatal mission, and that from the garret window they saw the murderers push their victim from the plank across the creek into the water. The daughter and her husband testified, also, how Drews and Stichler returned with their clothes wet and told what a hard time they had had in keeping the old man under the shallow water till he had ceased to breathe. There was plenty of other testimony to the existence of the conspiracy, the arrangement by which the two men who did the drowning were to be paid for their work, and the agreement among the six conspirators that any one who should betray the plot should suffer death at the hands of the rest. The defense was weak almost to the point of worthlessness, and a clearer case of conspiracy for murder was seldom made out in court. At the same time, such are the vagaries of juries, that nobody would have been much surprised if there had been a disagreement or, at least, a failure to convict all the defendants, but it required only five hours to unite the twelve in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree as to all six.

The Raber case will take its place at the head of that new class of crime which the spread of life insurance has developed. It would be hard to conceive of a more horrible conspiracy than this union of six men to make fifteen hundred dollars apiece by persuading an old man to let them insure his life that they might then kill him and thus cheat the insurance companies out of the policies. And yet the insurance companies have themselves largely to blame that the profession of cheating them—for it has grown to be a regular criminal profession—has gone so far that half a dozen men conceive and carry out a plot of this sort so openly. Everybody will be glad, of course, that the companies were saved their money in this case, but it is their own fault that they should have run any risk of losing it.

WE now have Susquehanna shad.

For the Gettysburg Compiler.

CENTRALIZATION AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The contest which is now being waged in Congress over what are known as the political amendments to the appropriation bills, is not a new one; the questions at issue, the objects aimed at on either side, are as old as the ever-enduring and never-ending conflict between popular rights and civil liberty on the one hand, and grasping power and encroaching ambition on the other. It is said that extremes often meet; and certainly no one who has given any study or attention to the operations of the laws of nature, or to the progress of mechanical invention, will deny that the more profound our investigation of the former or the more advanced our knowledge of the latter becomes, the more we are impressed with the idea that simplicity and perfection go hand in hand together. And so it is, or should be, in government.

The progress of the human race, in the great exodus from barbarism to civilization, was naturally, and we may perhaps say, unavoidably, in the direction of absolute centralized despotism; the first surrender by savage man of any of his rights to his fellow man grew out of his enforced obedience to physical strength or his self-intrusted submission to superior mental powers. But when such enlarged governments were developed into well organized bodies politic, absolute and despotic in their organization, it sometimes came to pass, notably in the cases of Greece and Rome among the ancients, that the principles and theories on which they were based were called in question, and upon the ruins of overturned monarchies there grew up political organizations founded upon the idea that the people are sovereign, and that those who administer their government are their servants. In more modern times, out of the struggles for popular rights grew the British constitution; and also as many think, the French Revolution, alike so horrible in its details and so far-reaching in its results.

Our own government is perhaps the only one known to history whose initial form was democratic, and it is equally without parallel in respect of the characteristics and relations of the elements out of which it was formed. Ever since the American republic took its place among the great family of nations, there has been a ceaseless conflict going on between the great political parties which divide its people, the one struggling to increase and enlarge the powers and functions of the general government—the party of centralization; the other to maintain in all their integrity the rights of the states as guaranteed by the constitution—the party of local self-government. It is fair to assume that the great bulk of the men who respectively constitute these two parties, the former now known as the Republican, the latter as the Democratic, are honest and sincere in their opinions; the one will not be frightened by the assertion that its principles, pushed to their extreme, lead to centralized despotism, nor the other by the suggestion that its doctrines would end in the disruption of the government; the truth is not to be sought for in extremes. But the dangerous tendencies of centralization must be manifest to every impartial student of political history. It is a maxim no longer disputed that the world is governed too much, and that the liberties of the people are safest when the governing power is vested with no greater authority than is essential to the maintenance of its existence and the exercise of its functions. Local wants and local injuries are best provided for by local governments; and the farther the law-making power is removed from the people, the greater becomes the peril of tyranny and oppression. The perfection of civilization is attained when organized bodies politic can be maintained with the *maximum* of individual liberty and the *minimum* of governmental control. Just where the line should be drawn; just how much power should be given to the central government—these are questions which most likely will never be permanently settled; men may honestly differ about them and yet be good citizens.

It seems almost certain that the questions we have been briefly examining will enter, and enter largely, into the next Presidential campaign; and to the thoughtful man, who remembers the fate of republics wrecked by the strong hand of military power, the prospect of the success of the party of centralization, led by that silent soldier who since he vacated the Presidential office has been training for his return to power in the congenial company of European princes and Asiatic potentates, is not cheering or re-assuring. But we believe that the voice of the people, speaking through the ballot, will be so plain and unmistakable in favor of the maintenance of popular rights and local self-government, that no one will dare to gainsay its utterance or defeat its legitimate results.

OUT OF THE DEPTHS.

The Rescue of the Entombed Miners at Sugar Notch.

WILKESBARRE, April 28.—The entombed miners at Sugar Notch were rescued this morning. An opening into the gangway was effected at eight o'clock, and Mine Superintendent Smith was the first to enter. He found a portion of the men cooking a breakfast of mule steaks, taken from the mule which the boy who was sent to warn them of the impending disaster had fortunately taken with him, and which was killed on the second day of their confinement. The balance of the party was engaged in changing the direction of an air-course. The men state that during Saturday and Sunday they could hear the rescuing party firing blasts, and when the blasting ceased they believed that the work had been stopped, and that they were abandoned to their fate. They also say they could have subsisted at least two weeks longer, had it been necessary, upon their supply of jerked mule meat. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the men who accomplished the work of driving and timbering a passageway of 1200 feet through rock, slate and coal in the space of four days and nights. The men when released had been confined five and a half days, and were not by any means in an exhausted condition.

One hundred dollars were presented to each of the rescued miners to-day by the stockholders of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, through President Charles Parrish. A concert for the benefit of the men will be given at Music Hall to-morrow. Charles Hawkins, one of their number, will relate the story of their captivity. The total receipts will be given to them, as all expenses have been paid.

FIRE RECORD.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 23.—The Notre Dame Catholic University, near South Bend, was destroyed by fire to-day. The college building, infirmary, old men's home, music hall, were all entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at $200,000; insurance, $60,000. No lives were lost. A student named P. J. Dougherty was seriously injured by jumping from the second story. The circulating library of 25,000 volumes, valued at $10,000, seventeen pianos, and other musical instruments in music hall, were all burned. The institution was one of the largest of the kind in the west, and was founded by Father Sorin, of the Order of Brothers of the Sacred Heart; headquarters in Paris. The Emperor Napoleon was a warm friend of the institution, and made it several presents, including a chime of bells.

POTTSVILLE, April 23.—Mount Carbon Rolling Mill, two miles south of Pottsville, was entirely destroyed by fire this evening. It was owned by New York and Pottsville parties, and, including the machinery, cost $250,000, and was not insured. The mill has been idle for the past two years. The fire caught from a passing locomotive.

LANCASTER, April 23.—This morning a large barn, tobacco sheds and other buildings, five miles from this city, owned by John Sener, were burned. Seventeen head of valuable cattle and five horses perished in the flames. The loss is $12,000; partly insured. A tramp slept in the barn last night, and on being refused food, fired the barn while the family were at breakfast. He is now in jail.

CHESTER, PA., April 23.—The barn of M. S. Heyburn, of Concord, together with its contents, including seven cows, one horse and farming implements, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $7,000; partially insured. Supposed to be of incendiary origin.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES!

A Large Assortment, Bought Direct from Manufacturer, and at Lowest City Prices!

AT

WINTER & SON'S.

Doll Carriages, Express Wagons, &c., &c.,

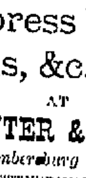
AT

WINTER & SON'S,

Chambersburg Street,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

May 1, 1879.



POND'S EXTRACT.

THE WONDERFUL CURATIVE.

An Internal and External Remedy, to Relieve Pain, Remove Soreness, Hasten Healing, Prevent and Subdue Inflammation, Quiet Nervousness, Arrest Internal and External Bleeding, &c.

The many testimonials which are constantly being received of marvellous cures performed by this old and tried remedy, show that the esteem in which it has been held by all classes for the past thirty-seven years has not abated.

The skill gained by experience in selecting the vegetable components and in its manufacture, warrants the Company in claiming for **Pond's Extract** purity, strength, and curative properties not attained by or found in any other remedy.

While we do not claim POND'S EXTRACT to be a Panacea, we maintain that for the many diseases to which it is adapted it is a cure beyond all question.

Wherever INFLAMMATION OF PAIN exists it is a complete cure. BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS, STOMACH, NOSE and WOUNDS is controlled and stopped in a brief time. RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, PAIN IN SIDE OR BACK are cured. HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, EARACHE, BURNS, SCALDS, ULCERS, BRUISES, LAMENESS, WEAKNESS, PILES, SORE EYES, CROUP, SORE THROAT, DIPHTHERIA, CATARRH, FEMALE DISEASES, AGUE IN BREASTS, &c., in fact, for all complaints where a soothing, healing emollient is desired no other remedy will give such positive results and satisfaction.

Do not be induced to take any other Preparation, or you will be disappointed. See you get the genuine, having our Trade-Mark wrapper on the bottle, and name blown in the glass.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PREPARED ONLY BY

POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York & London.

April 17, 1879 1y

NOTICE.

THE third and final account of JESSE CLINE, Trustee of JOHN U. HOKCH and WIFE, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and will be confirmed by said court on MONDAY, the 26th day of MAY, 1879, at 10 o'clock, A. M., unless cause be shown to the contrary.

DANIEL S. CHRONISTER, Prothonotary.

April 21, 1879. td

NOTICE.

FIRST and final account of PETER SCHOLL, Assignee of JACOB MICKLEY, D. of D., and WIFE, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and will be confirmed by said court on MONDAY, the 26th day of MAY, 1879, at 10 o'clock, A. M., unless cause be shown to the contrary.

DANIEL S. CHRONISTER, Prothonotary.

April 21, 1879. td*

NOTICE.

FIRST and final account of ISAAC F. BRINKERHOFF, Assignee of SAMUEL FREEMAN and WIFE, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and will be confirmed by said court on MONDAY, the 26th day of MAY, 1879, at 10 o'clock, A. M., unless cause be shown to the contrary.

DANIEL S. CHRONISTER, Prothonotary.

April 21, 1879. td*

NOTICE.

THE account of J. O. LOVENSPERGER, Assignee of JOHN STOCK and WIFE, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and will be confirmed by said court on MONDAY, the 26th day of MAY, 1879, at 10 o'clock, A. M., unless cause be shown to the contrary.

DANIEL S. CHRONISTER, Prothonotary.

April 21, 1879. td*

NOTICE.

THE account of CONRAD S. ALWINE, Assignee of AMOS WOLF and WIFE, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and will be confirmed by said court on MONDAY, the 26th day of MAY, 1879, at 10 o'clock, A. M., unless cause be shown to the contrary.

DANIEL S. CHRONISTER, Prothonotary.

April 21, 1879. td*

NOTICE.

THE account of ROBERT BELL, Assignee of HUGH KING and WIFE, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and will be confirmed by said court on MONDAY, the 28th day of APRIL, 1879, at 10 o'clock, A. M., unless cause be shown to the contrary.

DANIEL S. CHRONISTER, Prothonotary.

April 21, 1879. td*

NOTICE.

THE account of ISAAC HERETER, Assignee of GEORGE GINGELL and WIFE, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and will be confirmed by said court on MONDAY, the 26th day of MAY, 1879, at 10 o'clock, A. M., unless cause be shown to the contrary.

DANIEL S. CHRONISTER, Prothonotary.

April 21, 1879. td*

NOTICE.

THE tenth and final account of Dr. JOHN ALL, Committee of GEORGE BITTINGER, a lunatic, now deceased, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and will be confirmed by said court on MONDAY, the 26th day of MAY, 1879, at 10 o'clock, A. M., unless cause be shown to the contrary.

DANIEL S. CHRONISTER, Prothonotary.

April 21, 1879. td*

Executor's Notice.

FRANCIS MARSHALL'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Francis Marshall, late of Oxford township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

F. X. MARSHALL, Executor.

April 21, 1879. 6t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The World's Balm.

Dr. L. D. Weyburn's Alterative Syrup.

A remedy used Thirty-five Years in a private practice and never failing to radically cure RHEUMATISM, Erysipelas, Dropsy, Scrofula, Secondary Syphilis, Gravel, Diabetes and all the diseases in which the blood is implicated, is now offered to the public.

Sold by all Retail Druggists and (wholesale only) by THE WEYBURN MEDICINE CO., P. O. Box 338, Rochester, N. Y. Jan. 30. 6m

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co., 29 Ann St., N. Y. Jan. 30, 1879. 6m

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a Sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the Prescription will please address E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y. Jan. 30, '79. 6m

Errors of Youth.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar Street, New York. Jan. 30, '79. 6m

PILES

Of all kinds, TUMORS, Discharges of BLOOD or Mucus, and all diseases of the RECTUM quickly and perfectly cured by a simple and soothing remedy. For information, address DR. J. FABER & CO., Jan. 30, '79. 6m 22 Ann Street, N. Y.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City. Jan. 16, 1879. 1y

Reading Twp. Road Accounts.

STATEMENT of receipts and expenditures of Daniel H. Myers and Wm. Brown, Supervisors, and Henry Y. Chronister, Treasurer, of Reading township, for the year ending April 14, 1879.

Account of DANIEL H. MYERS, Supe'r.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate	$591 42
April 17, '78, rec'd from twp. treas.	20 00
June 8, " " " "	16 00
April 14, 1879, " " " "	14 61
Township due Daniel H. Myers	33 35
	$674 38

CR.	
To work done by taxpayers	$570 75
Supervisor's work	70 52
For collecting and settlement	25 00
Plank	4 37
Laying tax and day of settlement	3 75
	$674 38

Account of WM. BROWN, Supervisor.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate	$522 39
April 14, 1879, rec'd from twp. treas.	25 77
	$548 16

CR.	
To work done by taxpayers	$453 71
Supervisor's work	40 60
For collecting and settlement	25 00
Plank and sleepers	12 05
Condemnation of road by court	5 04
Laying tax and day of settlement	3 75
Affidavit and bond	75
	$548 16

Acc't of HENRY Y. CHRONISTER, Treas'r.

DR.	
Balance in hands on last settlement	$102 18

CR.	
April 17, '78, paid D. H. Myers, Sup'r.	$20 00
June 8, " " " "	16 00
April 22, adv. road accounts for 1877	4 00
Oct. 18, paid township clerk	1 00
April 11, 1879, paid Wm. Brown, Sup'r.	25 77
Auditors' and clerk's fees	8 00
Room rent and stationery	1 50
For statements	2 00
Advertising road accounts for 1878	4 00
Treasurer's commission	1 55
For affidavits	1 71
April 14, '79, paid D. H. Myers, Sup'r.	14 61
	$102 18

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Reading township, have examined and audited the above accounts and find them correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.

S. MILEY MILLER,
GEORGE W. WISLER,
OLIVER S. CHRONISTER,
Auditors.

SOLOMON MILLER, Clerk. April 21, '79. 3t*

BOROUGH ACCOUNT.

JEREMIAH CULP, Treasurer, in account with the Borough of Gettysburg to April 15, 1879.

DR.	
Balance due from estate of James McCreary, dec'd	$ 302 60
Balance of duplicate of 1872 in hands of J. Noel	42 38
Balance of duplicate of 1874 in hands of J. Noel	715 62
Balance of duplicate of 1875 in hands of G. W. Myers	270 92
Balance of duplicate of 1876 in hands of H. D. Scott	305 02
Balance of duplicate of 1877 in hands of Jeremiah Culp	1,174 08
Amount of duplicate of 1878	5,017 50
	$7,979 08

CR.	
Work, cutting, &c., on streets	$ 711 62
Stone, sand and gravel	364 57
Freight on stone	68 27
Lumber for culverts, &c.	08 30
Gas	850 10
Oil, &c.	15 89
Repairs to street lamps	18 98
Lamp-lighting	60 00
Police pay	274 09
Printing	82 25
Hardware, nails, &c.	17 64
Fire hooks	1 50
Brick	17 00
Winding town clock	18 00
State and county taxes	29 60
Granite crossings	10 00
Shoveling snow	9 00
Expenses of election	6 00
Rent and light	12 00
Balance due H. D. Scott, former Treasurer	108 78
Note in bank paid	160 00
Borough Bonds paid	1000 00
Interest on Bor'gh Bonds paid	173 81
Exonerations on taxes of 1875	274 11
Abatement on taxes paid on '78	174 32
Salary of Secretary	80 00
Salary of Treasurer	83 31
Auditing account of 1877	8 00
	—$4,924 81
Balance of duplicate in hands of J. McCreary, deceased	302 60
Balance of duplicate in hands of J. Noel, 1873	42 38
Balance of duplicate in hands of J. Noel, 1874	715 62
Balance of duplicate in hands of G. W. Myers, 1875	19 28
Balance of duplicate in hands of H. D. Scott, 1876	292 16
Balance of duplicate in hands of Jeremiah Culp, 1877	617 52
Balance of duplicate of 1878	913 71
Balance due to Borough	50 70
	—$3,054 27
	$7,979 08

Bonded debt of the Borough of Gettysburg, April 15, 1879 ......$10,000 00

The undersigned, Auditors, hereby certify that they have examined the vouchers and accounts of Jeremiah Culp, Treasurer of the Borough of Gettysburg, and find them correct as above stated, and that there is due to the Borough Fifty Dollars and Seventy Cents ($50 70) from the said Treasurer.

A. COBEAN,
J. W. KENDLEHART,
CHAS. A. HORNER,
Auditors.

April 24, 1879. 3w

Liberty Twp. Road Accounts.

ANNUAL statement of the Supervisors of Liberty township, for the year ending April 14, 1879.

Account of J. F. FELIX, Supervisor.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate	$330 22
Balance on old settlement	2 07
For repairing turnpike, received	75
Received from exonerations	10
	$330 14

CR.	
Amount of work	$220 42
Making duplicate and book	1 20
Sundries	12 20
Personal services	60 00
Exonerations	2 35
Percentage for collecting	6 21
Clerk's fees	3 00
Auditors' fees	3 00
Supervisor's fees for settlement	2 00
Printing	4 00
Balance on hand	16 93
	—$330 14

Account of JOSEPH ROSE, Supervisor.

DR.	
Amount of duplicate	$327 33
Rec'd for overwork order on successor	18 71
	$346 04

CR.	
Work on roads	$251 65
Exonerations	16
Personal services	79 50
Sundries	8 10
Percentage for collecting	3 70
Note to former Supervisor	2 51
	—$346 04

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Liberty township, have examined and audited the above accounts and find them correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.

J. H. EIKER,
STEPHEN ADAMS,
JOS. B. KEBIL,
Auditors.

ISAAC PREIHEN, Clerk. April 24, 1879. 3w

REPORT

OF the condition of "THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF GETTYSBURG," at Gettysburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, April 4, 1879.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$177,109 89
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	160,000 00
Other stocks, bonds & mortgages	9,634 81
Due from approved reserve agents	9,252 80
Due from other National banks	427 32
Due from State Bank and bankers	1,018 19
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	22,351 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	2,262 84
Checks and other cash items	560 22
Bills of other banks	8,778 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	21 85
Specie (including gold Treasury certificates)	1,360 00
Legal tender notes	10,810 00
Redemption fund with U.S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	4,500 00
Total	$356,241 02

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus fund	14,500 00
Undivided profits	7,377 30
National Bank notes outstanding	90,000 00
Dividends unpaid	66 00
Individual deposits subject to check	48,356 22
Time certificates of deposit	89,583 30
Due to other National Banks	6,158 11
Total	$356,241 02

State of Pennsylvania, County of Adams, SS.

I, ROBERT BELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ROBERT BELL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of April, 1879.

J. A. KITZMILLER, N. P.

CORRECT—Attest: GEORGE THRONE, DANIEL CULP, SAMUEL KOSER, Directors.

April 21, 1879. 3w

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing, either by hunting, fishing, nutting or otherwise, on the premises of the undersigned, in Straban, Cumberland and Franklin townships and Gettysburg borough. The law will be put in force against all who disregard this notice.

David Blocher, Jacob A. Hollinger,
Henry Frommeyer, Josiah Benner,
J. P. Brenneman, Martin Sheeler,
John Monfort. April 17, 1879. 3w*

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that PETER D. KRISER and JOHN KRISER AND WIFE, and KRISER & BROTHER, of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, Pa., by a deed of voluntary assignment, have conveyed their estate to the undersigned, residing in the same township, for the benefit of creditors. And as the Assignee purposes converting the property and settling his account as speedily as may be compatible with the interests of the creditors, he desires all creditors to hand in their claims at once and those indebted to make payment immediately.

H. C. HAGARMAN, Assignee.

April 3, 1879. 6w

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that JOHN BURKHOLDER and WIFE, of Menallen township, Adams county, Pa., by a deed of voluntary assignment, have conveyed their estate to the undersigned, residing in the same township, for the benefit of creditors. And as the Assignee purposes converting the property and settling his account as speedily as may be compatible with the interests of the creditors, he desires the creditors to hand in their claims at once, and those indebted to make payment immediately.

AMOS SCHLOSSER, Assignee.

March 27, 1879. 6w

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY

DAVID STERNER

HAS fitted up his machinery in good running order, and is prepared to do all kinds of work with his NEW ENGINE AND NEW MACHINERY. He is now ready to receive orders and fill them on short notice, with prompt attention, and

Prices Lower Than Ever.

ALL KINDS OF

Farming Implements,

PLOUGHS, THRESHERS AND POWERS, HORSE RAKES, STOVES, KETTLES, POTS, &C.; REAPER SECTIONS at reduced prices. REPAIRING of all kinds. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

GROCERIES.

DAVID STERNER, at his Store on Chambersburg street, is receiving NEW GOODS weekly, and is selling at prices to suit the times.

Produce taken in exchange. Give him a call.

Gettysburg, April 10, 1879. tf

Jurors for Adjourned Court,

MAY 26, 1879.

Mountjoy—Michael Fiscel.
Berwick twp.—John Gessey.
Straban—John Herbst, Henry King.
Gettysburg—Solomon C. Miller, S. K. Foulk, John M. Tate, Daniel Trimmer.
Huntington—Francis Coulson, Franklin C. Rice, Barnhart Gardner, Jeremiah F. Slaybaugh.
Reading—Daniel Bushey.
Berwick bor.—Henry L. Yohe.
Union—Charles W. Spangler.
Oxford—Emanuel Chronister, Elias Kallenberger.
Franklin—J. W. Keller, James Rebert.
Menallen—Christopher Rice.
Butler—Henry Koth.
Cumberland—H. P. Bigham, Jacob E. Sharrets.
Liberty—Washington Shover, Jno. Hoover.
Latimore—Jeremiah Pentz.
Mountpleasant—Henry Eck, John T. Hook, F. J. Rosensteel, Jacob Althoff.
Freedom—A. F. White.
Hamilton—Michael McSherry.
Highland—Joseph Topper.
Conowago—Franklin Overbaugh.
Germany—Levi Horrin.
New Oxford—Henry J. Sanders.
March 27, 1879. te

Hamilton Twp. Road Account.

ANNUAL statement of the Supervisors of Hamilton township for the year ending April 14, 1879.

ADAM WOLF, in account with said township, as follows:

DR.	
To amount of duplicate	$352 31
Received from George Butt	56 98
	$409 29

CR.	
By amount of work	$385 12
Exonerations	4 27
Percentage for collecting	17 40
Attorney's fees	2 50
	$409 29

GEORGE BUTT, in account with said township, as follows:

DR.	
To amount of duplicate	$560 16

CR.	
By amount of work	$311 00
Exonerations	3 07
Percentage for collecting	24 82
By amount paid for extra stone	11 75
By amount paid to Adam Wolf	56 98
Auditors' and clerk's fees	8 00
Laying tax	2 50
Supervisor's charge for settlement	2 00
Publishing accounts	1 00
Balance due township	75 38
	$560 16

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Hamilton township, have examined the above accounts of the Supervisors and find them correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.

A. K. STONER,
T. E. MYERS,
JEREMIAH DECKER,
Auditors.

C. W. STONER, Clerk. April 17, 1879. 3w

Straban Twp. Road Account.

ACCOUNT of the Supervisors of Straban township for the year ending the first Monday in April, 1879.

Account of JAMES GRIFFITH.

DR.	
Amount of tax	$574 46

CR.	
Amount of work	$471 28
Cash paid out	66 39
Supervisor's pay	101 54
Exonerations	5 61
Percentage	5 66
Handboards	20 00
	$580 52

Balance due James Griffith	$97 36
Transferred to C. G. Miller	15 00
	$110 36
Paid by Miller	$ 8 65
Due P. Donohue	39 59
	$48 24
Balance due Griffith	$63 12
Due P. Donohue	39 59
Expenses on day of settlement	6 75
Road view and surveying	6 25
Balance due Miller	8 25
Whole amount of debt	$121 96

Account of C. G. MILLER.

DR.	
Amount of tax	$740 61

CR.	
Amount of work	$632 07
Cash paid out	83 71
Supervisor's pay	54 50
Percentage	5 82
Exonerations	4 06
	$757 86
Balance due C. G. Miller	$8 25
	$757 86

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Straban township, have examined and audited the above accounts and find them correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.

M. J. EHRHART,
WM. STALLSMITH,
ISAAC POTTORFF,
Auditors.

WM. T. LITTLE, Clerk. April 17, 1879. 3t

Spring and Summer MILLINERY.

Miss AGGIE S. BARR

IS just home from the city with a handsome assortment of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

&c., of the latest and most fashionable styles, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Hats at 20 cents and upwards. Flowers as low as 5 cents per spray. The latest novelties in Feathers, Ornaments, Ribbons and Satins.

She invites the ladies to call and see her assortment at her well known establishment, on BALTIMORE STREET, 3 DOORS SOUTH OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GETTYSBURG, PA.

April 17, 1879. 3m

MILLINERY,

Spring & Summer Styles.

Trimmed and Untrimmed

HATS AND BONNETS.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT, FIRST-CLASS GOODS, AND SELLING AT REDUCED PRICES AT

S. P. HORNER'S

Fashionable Millinery Rooms,

opposite Buehler and Co.'s Drug Store, GETTYSBURG, PA.

Bridal and Mourning Goods a Specialty.

ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. CALL AND SEE. NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

April 17, 1879. 3m

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Commissioners' Office, in Gettysburg, until 2 o'clock, P. M., of FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1879, for the erection of a BRIDGE OVER OPOSSUM CREEK, in Menallen township, where the public road leading from Bendersville to Idaville crosses said creek. Said Bridge to be 40 feet span and 14 feet wide. The proposals to be for IRON or WOOD.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all the bids.

For further information inquire at the Commissioners' Office.

HENRY CULP, of P.,
JACOB HARNISH,
E. McGINLEY,
Commissioners.

J. JEFF. MYERS, Clerk. April 14, 1879. td

Administrators' Notice.

JOHN GELBACH'S ESTATE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of John Gelbach, late of Hamiltonban township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, both residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH GELBACH,
PETER SHIVELY,
Administrators.

April 10, 1879. 6t

Administrator's Notice.

ANTHONY SMITH'S ESTATE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Anthony Smith, late of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

J. E. SMITH, Administrator.

Feb. 27, 1879. 6t

Election Notice.

AN election for a President and Six Directors to manage the affairs of the Littlestown Railroad Company, during the ensuing year, will be held in the office of said company, in Littlestown, on MONDAY, the 5th day of MAY next, it being the first Monday of May, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M.

WM. McSHERRY,
President of L. R. R. Co.

April 17, '79.-3t

EAGLE HOTEL,

Gettysburg, Pa.

HAVING leased the above well-known House, hope, with my long experience as a public caterer, to make it a pleasant resort for the citizen and stranger. SPECIAL RATES for patrons living in the county, jurors and witnesses attending court.

H. YINGLING,

Nov. 7, 1878. tf PROPRIETOR.

WASHINGTON HOUSE.

New Oxford, Adams county, Pa.

I. D. W. STONESIFER, PROPRIETOR.

THE Proprietor desires to inform the public that he has leased, refitted and remodeled this Hotel. The accommodations are first-class, and the patronage of the local and traveling public is solicited. Every effort made to please. Rates to suit the times. A well-stocked Bar, with the best Liquors, Wines, Segars, &c.

A LIVERY STABLE is connected with the House. Horses and Buggies hired on liberal terms. Also has a separate and special Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen.

March 27, 1879. tf

EAGLE HOTEL,

New Oxford, ADAMS COUNTY, PA.

THE undersigned having purchased the Martin Hotel property, in New Oxford, Adams county, will conduct it in the future under the name of the "Eagle Hotel." He pledges himself to spare no efforts for the comfort of his guests. His table shall have the best the market can afford and his bar the choicest liquors. His chambers are spacious and cannot fail to give satisfaction. There is commodious stabling attached to the Hotel which will be attended by a reliable and accommodating ostler. The proprietor hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage and will always try to deserve it. Remember the "Eagle," in the northeast corner of the Diamond, New Oxford.

March 13, 1868. tf J. H. WIEST.

NATIONAL HOTEL,

COURTLAND STREET, Near Broadway,

NEW YORK.

HOTCHKISS & POND, Proprietors.

—ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.—

The restaurant, cafe and lunch room attached, are unsurpassed for cheapness and excellence of service. Rooms 50 cents to $2 per day, $3 to $10 per week. Convenient to all ferries and city railroads.

New Furniture. New Management.

Jan. 16, 1879. 1y

GLOBE INN,

York Street, near Centre Square.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

F. S. RAMER, Proprietor.

THE above Hotel has been recently refurnished and refitted in the best manner. The traveling public will always find the best accommodations and every endeavor will be made to render them perfectly at home. Terms reasonable. Careful and attentive Ostlers and Waiters always in readiness.

A new Hack to and from the Depot on the arrival of all trains free of charge. Passengers conveyed to any part of the town. HACKS, BUGGIES AND SADDLE HORSES TO HIRE AT ALL TIMES.

April 13, 1873. tf

CENTRAL HOTEL,

NEAR THE COURT-HOUSE,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Jacob Klunk, Prop'r.

THE undersigned, having leased this eligibly located Hotel, on Baltimore street, only a few doors from the Court-house, in the pleasant town of Gettysburg, asks his old friends and the public to give him a call. The rooms are all large and airy, and furnished in the best and latest style—beds not to be surpassed anywhere. His table shall always have the best of the season, and the bar none but choice liquors. Ample stabling attached, with an attentive hostler.

Charges moderate. The undersigned flatters himself that with his long experience in the hotel business and desire to please, all guests at the Central will be more than satisfied with the treatment, fare and bills.

April 5, 1877. tf JACOB KLUNK.

BATTLE-FIELD HOTEL,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Peter Thorn, Prop'r.

THIS pleasantly located Hotel, at the junction of Baltimore street and the Emmitsburg road, and near the National Cemetery, offers excellent accommodations, at moderate rates. The house is roomy and airy, and in good order throughout. THE TABLE has the best of the markets, and the bar choice liquors. In addition, Peter is always on hand to give attention to his guests, deeming it a pleasure to minister to their comfort, and deserve their good will and favor. Give him a call, and you will be pleased with the "Battle-field" and its attentive proprietor.

Gettysburg, April 12, 1878. tf

KEYSTONE HOTEL,

CHAMBERSBURG ST., GETTYSBURG, PA.

William E. Myers, Agent.

THE undersigned has returned to the Keystone Hotel, on Chambersburg street, half a square from the Diamond, in Gettysburg, Pa., and intends to keep it in the best style for the accommodation of the local and traveling public. He promises entire satisfaction to all who may patronize him. The table will always have the best of the market, and the bar the best of liquors; the chambers will be found large, clean and inviting.

Large stabling, in care of an attentive hostler, attached to the Hotel.

Give the "Keystone" a call. Charges reasonable and accommodations good.

W. E. MYERS, Agent.

Jan. 18, 1878. tf

ORPHAN BOYS.

THESE two splendid young Horses will stand during the coming season—the Light Bay Horse on Tuesdays at C. Eppelman's in Bendersville, on Thursdays at W. E. Myers's in Gettysburg, and on Fridays and Saturdays at the owner's, near Arendtsville; the Dark Bay Horse on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays at Wesley Miller's, near Hampton. Five Dollars Insurance.

DAVID G. MINTER.

March 27, 1879. 6w*

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that JOHN H. DULL AND WIFE, and ELIZA DULL, all of Straban township, Adams county, Pa., by a deed of voluntary assignment, have conveyed their estate to the undersigned, residing in the same township, for the benefit of creditors. And as the Assignee purposes converting the property and settling his account as speedily as may be compatible with the interests of the creditors, he desires the creditors to hand in their claims at once, and those indebted to make payment immediately.

WILLIAM GULDEN, Assignee.

April 10, 1879. 6w

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that ISAAC LOHR, of New Oxford Borough, Adams county, Pa., by deeds of voluntary assignment, has conveyed all his personal estate to the undersigned, residing in Union township, for the benefit of creditors, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

FREDERICK LOHR, Assignee.

P. O. address Hanover, Pa., box 59.

April 10, 1879. 6w*

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that JOSEPH I. LIVENS, Assignee of WM. J. IRVIN and WIFE, has presented his petition to the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, to be discharged from said trust, having fully executed the same, and having fixed MONDAY, MAY 26, 1879, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to hear the application; the creditors of said assignors and all parties in interest will take notice of said application, and if no objection be made the prayer of the petitioner will be granted.

DANIEL S. CHRONISTER, Prothonotary.

April 24, 1879. td*

NOTICE.

MARY WIEST'S ESTATE.—The undersigned, having been appointed agents for the Heirs of Mary Wiest, late of York, Pa., deceased, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and those having claims to present them to

PETER HOOVER,
JACOB WIEST.

East Berlin, April 24, 1879. 6t

FOR RENT.

THE PROPERTY opposite the Theological Seminary, on Chambersburg pike, Gettysburg, now occupied by Elias Sheads or particulars apply to

Nov. 9, 1876 tf ROBERT SHEADS.

TO THE PEOPLE

OF

ADAMS COUNTY.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE BUY YOUR

CLOTHING

AT

The Philadelphia Clothing Store,

South-east Corner of the Centre Square, GETTYSBURG, Where you will find goods made up in the latest styles and of the best material and workmanship.

Men's and Boy's Clothing and Furnishings in Great Variety.

SUITS FROM $3.50 UPWARDS.

Good White Shirts as low as 65 Cents.

Don't forget to call and examine goods and prices.

H. B. DANNER.

April 3, 1879. 6m

SPRING GOODS

TO SUIT THE TIMES, TO BE HAD AT

R. E. CULP'S,

Chambersburg St., near the Diamond,

Gettysburg, Pa.,

(Formerly Picking's, and recently Kriss's.)

Fall and Winter Stock

OF

Ready-Made Clothing,

now on hand, including Dress Coats, Overcoats, Pants, Vests, Cassimer Suits, Cloth Suits in variety, Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c.

NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD!

COME AND SEE!

May 1, 1879. tf

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

Is especially recommended as a unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all diseases that follow as a sequence of Self Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which as a rule are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at $1 per package or six packages for $5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,

No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Gettysburg by A. D. BUEHLER & CO., and by Druggists everywhere. Johnston, Holloway & Co., Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia. Feb. 27, 1879. 1y

Dr. Oberholtzer's Liniment,

CAMPHOR MILK,

IS now highly recommended and extensively used for Rheumatism, Frosted Feet, Aches, Pains, Sores, Stings, Sprains, Swellings, &c. It is of the greatest value in curing cuts, galls, sprains and swellings in horses. It acts quickly and surely. It at once soothes and relieves the stiff joints, lame back and aching nerves. The money will be paid back to anyone not satisfied with its effects. Price 25 cents. 5 bottles for $1. Prepared only by Levi Oberholtzer, M. D.

The Phœnix Pectoral

Has proved itself to be peculiarly adapted to old persons, consumptives and children. It breaks a cold. It stops a cough. It aids expectoration. It gives instant relief. It gives strength. It brings rest. It has made more cures than any other medicine. Thousands of the citizens of Eastern Pennsylvania have used it for years past and testify to the relief given and cures effected. Price 25 cents or 5 bottles for $1. Prepared only by Levi Oberholtzer, M. D.

These preparations are sold by JOHN M. HUBER, Gettysburg. Feb. 27, 1879. 1y

WM. J. MARTIN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Groceries and Liquors.

ALL KINDS OF

GROCERIES,

FLOUR, BACON, LARD, NOTIONS, &c., at Reduced Prices.

Imported and Domestic

LIQUORS,

Wines, Brandies, Whiskies, Holland Gin, Schiedam Schnapps, Hibbert's Brown Stout, and London Pale Ale.

OUR "MONOGRAM BITTERS," manufactured from strictly pure Herbs, and are unequalled as a palatable tonic, and valuable remedy in all cases of indigestion, dyspepsia, &c.

HOTEL KEEPERS

Will find it to their interest to give me a call, as I have obtained a WHOLESALE LICENSE, which enables me to sell in any quantity and to compete with city prices.

BALTIMORE ST., GETTYSBURG, PA.

April 20, 1871. tf

CAUTION!

THE REPUTATION OF THE

Diamond Spectacles,

SOLD BY

A. R. FEISTEL,

The only Authorized Agent for this County,

IS becoming so great and widespread that Spectacle Peddlers find it impossible to sell a common article, and are now selling the inferior as being the Diamond Spectacle. I would therefore CAUTION the public against buying any Diamond Spectacle not bearing this trade-mark ◆ on each pair, as the Spencer Optical Manufacturing Company does neither supply or employ peddlers. For sale only by

A. R. FEISTEL,

June 23, 1871. tf York St., Gettysburg.

Butchering Continued.

SIMON J. CODORI

(SUCCESSOR TO N. CODORI & SON,)

GETTYSBURG, PA.,

WILL continue the Butchering Business in all its branches at the old stand, on York street, and invites a continuance of the generous patronage of the public. Persons having

FAT STOCK

to sell, will find it to their advantage to call, as the highest market price is always given for good stock.

July 29, 1876. tf

MARBLE YARD.

A NEW FIRM.

Wm. B. Meals & Co.,

Opposite the Court-house,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

ALL kinds of Grave-work furnished as cheap as the cheapest, in the latest styles and of the best material.

MONUMENTS A SPECIALTY.

Persons wishing anything in their line are invited to call and examine their samples, designs and prices, before purchasing elsewhere.

April 10, 1879. 1y

DON CARLOS.

THIS celebrated Spanish JACK will make a season until July 1, on Mondays and Tuesdays at Daniel Musselman's, in Fairfield, on Wednesdays and Thursdays at John M. Buhrman's, Fountaindale, and on Fridays and Saturdays at Peter Thorn's, Battlefield Hotel, Gettysburg. Insurance Seven Dollars.

G. M. HOWELL, Agent.

April 3, 1879. 2m

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.) where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

Gettysburg C

TOWN AND CO

BILLS

We are now forwarding b
in arrears for subscription, a
job work. The labor is co
some time will be required
with it. That respon-es n
and sati-factory, is our ear
cases where no attention is
other measures must be adop
know themselves indebted are
at once—at least a part—an
the "dun." Thanks, heartfel
all who have responded to ou

LOCAL FLASHES.—Corn-plan
menced.

IN season—"jowl and greens."

COMMUNION in the Reforme
Cashtown next Sunday.

THE wheat in Conowago look
writes a friend.

CHAS. E. FINK, ESQ., has o
office at the Court-house in Wes

THE National Cemetery is in
ful trim; never handsomer. W
Rostrum is progressing.

REV. GEO. C. HENRY, of th
has accepted a call to the Luthera
Millersburg, Pa.

ONE hundred thousand dollars
a railroad from this place to Litt
several who have been engaged i
of work. The engineer's estimate

ZION'S Reformed Classis will
ferson, York county, May 16.

THE State Council of Improve
Red Men will meet at Easton on
May.

THE Chambersburg Herald repo
er 23 inches in length and 3½ lbs
"From his character for veraci
neighborhood, would you believe t
on oath?"

PEACH, apple, pear, cherry, ap
plum trees are blossoming beautif

IT is still time to plant trees,
shade—and the soil is in the best
for the purpose.

THE "Immortal J. N." is movin
ward.

MR. H. S. HILDEBRAND is now P
at East Berlin.

A MARE suffering from lockjaw,
to Mr. Edward Collins, of Mount
ship, has been cured by Basil Big
now well and hearty.

AN interesting contribution—"
Fires"—on first page.

"THE Barefoot Boy" has put in
pearance.

A HEN belonging to John Snyder
pleasant township, hatched out a ch
four distinct legs. It lived seven da

WM. A. DUNCAN, ESQ., has been
Attorney for the Gettysburg Build
Loan Association.

SERG'T. WM. MILLER has been ap
superintendent of a National Cemet
Pensacola.

AN old lady of 80 years, Mrs. E
Wiest, near New Oxford, whilst wa
the yard, made a misstep and fell, b
her right arm above the elbow. D
Smith rendered the necessary surgica

THE Great London Circus and Me
exhibits at York to-day.

SHERIFF BOWERS took Alonzo W
hart and Clayton V. Trimmer to P
phia this morning.

CHARLES MCFADDEN and Wm. J
have secured the contract for straigh
5½ miles of the Pennsylvania railroad
Downingtown. The price is not men
but runs into hundreds of thousands,
work will be very heavy.

SEVERAL communications came to
too late for this issue.

CONGRESSMAN Harry White will
the Phrena. Society at the next Comm
ment—June 25.

THERMOMETER 86° in the shade
urday. Warm for April.

MOUNTAIN FIRES.—There were pro
a dozen fires in the mountain last week
of them, starting on a furnace tract
head of Lost Creek and spreading ea
southeast, being very destructive of
chestnut. There is a rumor that a
"job" of 2,000 cords, belonging to the
Grove works, was burned on Saturday.

A WALKING MATCH by College stu
in the campus, on Saturday afternoo
tracted a crowd of ladies and gentle
There were seven contestants. Harry
ers, of Cumberland, Md., made the gr
distance in two hours, 12½ miles, and
the belt, worth $8; William Loudon, o
toona, took the second prize, $4.

RELICS.—A singular relic was found
other day in front of the breastworks cha
by Pickett, it being the lower jaw bone
man with a bullet firmly embedded. Se
teeth were still in it. J. A. Danner sec
it, of course, and it can be seen at the "
seum," with many other novelties in
line.

A silver shield, with "J. Chapman, C
2d Reg't, Wisconsin Vol., Iron Brig
War of 1861," engraved thereon, was fo
last week on Mr. Geo. M. Howell's f
two miles west of this place. Smith
Stoops plowed it up, and was attracted b
bright appearance.

As a relic of the last century, Dr.
shows us a silver watch made by John W
in 1776. It is 2½ inches in diameter,
extraordinary size,) and seems to be in so
condition. Penrose Myers expects to m
the old thing go firstrate.

HOW TO PREPARE SEED CORN.—Mr.
T. Norris, an enterprizing farmer near
place, gives us his mode of preparing co
for planting, as follows: For a peck
shelled corn, take one gill gas tar and
tablespoons common tar; diluted with th
pints hot water. Steep the corn in t
whilst hot, and stir briskly five minu
Pour off the water and add plaster to d
and then the corn may be planted. T
whole operation does not take over ten m
utes. The corn comes up rapidly and gro
well, and is not disturbed by wire-worms
other insects, and chickens soon leave
alone.

Mr. Norris has tried this plan to his enti
satisfaction, and has no hesitation in reco
mending it to his fellow farmers. Whe
he planted corn thus prepared last year
re-planting was required, and the yie
proved considerably better for it. He sa
no farmer should fail to try it this season.

STEAM SAW MILL BURNT.—The stea
saw mill belonging to Mr. Amos Schlosse
near Wenksville, Menallen township, w
destroyed by fire on Friday morning. Whe
first seen, between 3 and 4 o'clock, the who
building was enveloped in flames, renderin
it impossible to save any part. In additi
to the mill, lumber worth about $200 w
consumed, and but for the promptness of t
neighbors the whole valuable lumber yar
would have gone also. Incendiarism is su
pected. The mill, nearly new, cost M
Schlosser $4,500, and was in excellent ru
ning order. No insurance.

The loss of this mill will be felt in "Broa
Valley." It not only gave work to a num
ber of people the year round, but inspire
many of the best improvements in the lin
of new houses, barns, &c. The incendiary
if detected, could not be too severely pun
ished.

A water saw mill, higher up the stream
belonging to Mr. Schlosser, was burnt abou
five years ago.

PRIME Roasted Coffee 15 cents per pound
at Herman & Thorn's. Mar. 20, tf

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Gettysburg Compiler.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

BILLS.

We are now forwarding bills to persons in arrears for subscription, advertising and job work. The labor is considerable, and some time will be required to get through with it. That responses may be prompt and satisfactory, is our earnest hope. In cases where no attention is paid to bills, other measures must be adopted. All who know themselves indebted are urged to pay at once—at least a part—and thus save the "dun." Thanks, heartfelt thanks, to all who have responded to our call.

LOCAL FLASHES.—Corn-planting has commenced.

In season—"jowl and greens."

COMMUNION in the Reformed church at Oakltown next Sunday.

THE wheat in Conewago looks promising, writes a friend.

CHAS. E. FINK, Esq., has opened a Law office at the Court-house in Westminster.

THE National Cemetery is in most beautiful trim; never handsomer. Work on the Rostrum is progressing.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—We conclude Court proceedings, and correct an error in last week's report:

Com. vs. William Griffee. Carrying concealed weapons. Verdict not guilty, and prosecutor, Reuben Crone, to pay costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Clayton V. Trimmer. Larceny of a watch, &c., from Leighton T. Beamer. Defendant plead guilty and was sent to the House of Refuge at Philadelphia.

SURROUNDING COUNTIES.—On Thursday, March 20, Mr. John Wagner, of Manheim township, went to York to attend to some business, since which time nothing was heard of him until on Thursday morning, when his body was found in the Codorus Creek below York. Coroner John Ahl found in the pockets of deceased $75 in gold, $273 in change and $480 in national bank notes, a heavy silver watch and massive gold chain; also a copy of the York Republican of the date of March 21, 1879, which is looked upon as fixing the day of his presence in York. Mr. Wagner was an extensive brick-maker, and well known. The body, greatly decomposed, was interred at Dubs's church on Sunday.

The jury in the case of the Eyster boys, tried for incendiarism in York county, after being out a long time, returned a verdict of not guilty, but put the costs on them. They are now in jail because not able to pay the costs, which are heavy.

Mr. Henry Bittinger, a prominent citizen of Hanover, died suddenly on Tuesday week, aged 57 years 5 months and 9 days.

The United Brethren congregation at Hanover will build a new church this summer.

Dr. J. McPherson Scott, of Hagerstown, was married to Miss Helen Beal, of Cumberland, on Thursday.

It is rumored that the Reading road and the Baltimore & Ohio road are negotiating for the purchase of the Harrisburg & Potomac line. They propose to bridge the Susquehanna at the steel works below Harrisburg, run up the Valley through Shippensburg and Chambersburg to Hagerstown, and thence to the main line of the Baltimore & Ohio.

THE Snyder-Herman murder case was attached at York last Saturday, District Attorney Heller and H. L. Fisher, Esqs., appearing for the Commonwealth, and W. H. Kain and E. D. Ziegler, Esqs., for the prisoner; Judge Wickes presiding.

On Monday Edmund Stauffer, Martin Moul, Wiley Gemmill, Dr. Hollinger, Dr. Bott, Jacob Strasbaugh, Rolandus Moul, Peter Heilman, Sebastian Wise, Henry S. Baker, A. C. Duncan and other witnesses testified. The facts so far developed were given in this paper immediately after the murder of Miss Herman.

MRS. CHARLOTTE REGINA SUTHKOPFF died in Baltimore on Saturday, aged ninety-nine years. Her father was Baron Rakusowsky, who was in the service of the Empress Catharine. Shortly after the French Revolution Mrs. Suthkopff came to this country, where, as a young woman, she heard the echoes of the Napoleonic wars. During the war of 1812 she witnessed the bombardment of Fort McHenry from her house-top.

In 1804 deceased and husband came across the ocean with the father and mother of David Kendlehart, of this place, and for many years a close intimacy between the families existed. Conrad Hepperly was a passenger in the same ship.

HORSE AND BUGGY STOLEN.—The York Daily says that on Friday morning early a thief or thieves entered the barn of Mr. L. C. Babb, at East Berlin, and stole therefrom a valuable horse, and the same party then repaired to the residence of Mr. Andrew Brough, a short distance from Mr. Babb's, and appropriated a top buggy and a set of harness. There is no clue as to the thieves, or which way they went with their booty. A reward of $50 is offered.

IMPOSTERS.—It is remarkable with all their warning, how our rural friends will allow themselves to be imposed upon by peddlers. The Waynesboro' Record, in referring to the subject, says that recently a farmer in Quincy township, who had purchased from a peddler to the amount of $75, repented during the night, offering the imposter the next morning $15 to take back the goods and refund the money, but this he refused to do. It is always better to buy from legitimate dealers and upright merchants at home. Stick to this line and you will not be victimized.

THE COOK BOOK.—The second edition of the "Cumberland Valley Cook Book," published by J. B. Morrow, of the Newville Star, lies on our table. Two hundred recipes have been added to the original book. The contents are the result of the combined wisdom of the ladies of the Cumberland Valley. The book will be sent post paid on receipt of 35 cents. Address, J. B. Morrow, Newville, Penn'a.

GREAT BARGAINS AT FAHNESTOCK'S.—Summer Silks very cheap.

Handkerchiefs from 5 cents up (linen.)

Hosiery at almost two-thirds their value.

Russia Crash cheaper than has ever been known, 3 yards for 25 cents, 10 and 12 cents per yard, over 1,500 yards in stock.

Skirts from 25 cents upward, full sizes.

Lawns from 8 cents up.

Laces and Edging in all the newest styles.

Towels very cheap.

The cheapest Jean ever offered at 15 cents.

Neck Ties, Cravats and Linen Collars for Gents of the latest styles and cheap.

Latest Novelties in Dress Goods.

Cassimeres very cheap, from 35 cents upward.

Carpets—a large addition made to their Stock of Ingrain, Brussels and Hemp Carpets, and at city prices—also Mattings and Oil Carpets. May 1. tf

J. L. SCHICK has the most complete assortment of Dress Goods of all kinds, also Hosiery and Underwear; Domestic Goods, such as Shirtings, Pillow Case Muslin, Sheetings, Tickings, Table Linen, Napkins, &c., that can be seen in Gettysburg. M1. tf

WM. WIBLE has on hand Wagons, Ploughs, Cultivators, Riding Ploughs, Corn Planters, Grain Drills, &c. He always keeps the best in the market. Examine his before buying elsewhere. He sells at greatly reduced prices. Implements guaranteed. Mar. 20. tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.—Joseph Jacobs, Merchant Tailor, Baltimore street, near the Diamond, Gettysburg, has just received a large lot of Spring Goods, of latest styles, to which he invites the attention of the public. The stock embraces every variety of goods for gentlemen's and boys' wear, and cannot fail to please in quality and price. Call in. mr20

SPRING CROPS.—Farmers wanting a good Fertilizer for Spring Crops, should call at the warehouse of Wm. Wible, who has on hand a No. 1 article, prepared expressly for Spring Crops. Also fresh-ground Bone and Plaster. Prices to suit the times. Call and see for yourselves. Mar. 20. tf

G. W. SPANGLER has just gone to the eastern cities to purchase his Spring Stock, and will open on Monday, April 21st, the best and cheapest Lot of Dry Goods, Notions, Boots and Shoes, Carpets, Oil Cloth, &c., ever brought to the town of Gettysburg, and invites all to call and see his great bargains before purchasing elsewhere. Ap10. tf

THE purest imported Brandies and Wines and reliable Liquors for medical purposes and family use, can be had at the Eagle Hotel. Nov. 7. tf

A LARGE STOCK of School Books and Stationery, Bibles, Hymn-Books, &c., are offered at John M. Huber's Drug and Book Store. Feb. 1. tf

UMBRELLAS! Umbrellas! cheap at Eckert's. June 14. tf

USE Dr. Tyler's Cough Candy and Lung Syrup, manufactured by E. H. Minnigh. Take no imitations. They are frauds. N21t

FOR Cigars, Tobaccos, Pipes, &c., the best and cheapest go to Geo. E. Stock's. Ja23tf

JOHN M. HUBER is agent for and keeps on hand all the popular Patent Medicines of the day; also a full line of Drugs and Medicines, all which he sells cheap. Feb. 1. tf

MURDERER CONVICTED.—HIS SUICIDE.—George Einsig, convicted at York on Friday last of murder in the first degree for killing his wife, committed suicide in his cell Sunday morning by cutting his throat with a razor, and then hanging himself with a piece of rope and a towel. The Daily of Monday says:

"Dr. John Ahl, coroner, immediately summoned a jury of inquest, and repaired to the jail, where a ghastly spectacle awaited them. Einsig was hanging against the east wall alongside the cell door. A towel and feather cord were fastened to the heating register, about seven feet from the floor, the twine being used for the noose.

"In the cell, when the jury entered, after cutting down the body, they found he had cut his throat from ear to ear, the cut very much resembling that which he had inflicted on his wife, and is believed to have been done with the same instrument—a razor,—which was found, all bloody, hid in the ventilator. Einsig, it was stated, the day previous to the murder of his wife, called on his brother-in-law, Myers, and asked him for the loan of his razor. Mr. Myers told Einsig, that he "was shaved and did not need it," and refused to give it to him. Afterwards, however, the razor was missing, and the one found in the cell is supposed to be the missing one, and to have been used in both tragedies.

"A strange feature in this suicide is, that Einsig, after cutting his throat, closed up the razor and put it away in the ventilating hole, and then went to the other end of the cell and hung himself. The cut alone was sufficient to kill him, and how he managed to be able to mount a spittoon and put the noose around his neck, is a mystery to all who are acquainted with the case. In the case of his wife, it will be remembered by the reader, almost a similar incident occurred. After her throat was cut, severing the arteries, windpipe, &c., she walked out of the house, down a number of steps, went to a pump near by, and then returned to the house, sat down on a chair at the table, and then, in a few minutes, fell to the floor and expired. The cutting in both cases was done in the same manner, and, as is believed, with the same deadly razor."

No child can sleep soundly while suffering with Colic or from Teething. Remove the cause by using Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Only 25 cents a bottle. It

A FULL line of Rain and Sun Umbrellas, in Silk, Alpaca, Gingham and Cotton, can be seen at the attractive store of J. L. Schick. May 1. tf

CASH! CASH!—Go to the Cash Store of A. D. Mark for bargains in Dry Goods, Notions, Carpets, Oil Cloth and Matting.

No old stock.

Everything new and bought at bottom prices for the cash.

Calico 4 cents, worth 6¼; Ginghams 6¼, worth 10 cents; Kid Gloves 50 cents up; Lisle Gloves 12 up. The cheapest stock of Cassimers and Cloths outside the city. Hamburg Edging and Insertings 20 per cent. less than elsewhere.

All goods guaranteed as represented or money returned. No misrepresentation—fair and square dealing, one price to all. Call and save money. Ap21. 2t

FATHERS! Fathers! Fathers! Do not fail to procure a stick of Minnigh's Pulmonic Cough Candy, a sure remedy for Coughs, Colds, and Sore Throat. Only 5 cents per stick. Give it a trial. Sold everywhere. Manufactured by John M. Minnigh & Co, Gettysburg, Pa. March 13. tf

DON'T fail to read J. A. Grimes's advertisement, in this paper. Ap10. tf

GOOD brown sugar 7 cents a pound at Herman & Thorn's. Ap17. tf

NOVELTIES in Neck Ties, Bows, Linen and Paper Collars, Cuffs, &c., at Eckert's. M

GOOD goods always cheapest! Eckert's is the place to get good Boots and Shoes cheap for cash. Aug. 9. tf

BEST work and latest novelties in Hats, Shoes, Slippers and Gents' Notions, at Eckert's. Ap24. tf

THE assortment of Candies for the Holidays by E. H. Minnigh, cannot be surpassed; next to Keystone Hotel. Nov. 21. tf

WHITE-WASH LIME a specialty at Cashman's new kilns, near the foundry. Always on hand the best of Coal and Lime at lowest cash prices. Mar. 20. 8t

GOODS guaranteed as represented at Eckert's Hat and Shoe Store. April 13. tf

WM. WIBLE offers the best Portable Engine, Threshers and Separators now in use. Give him a call. May 10. tf

FURNITURE repaired neatly and cheaply by Chas. H. Stallsmith, West Middle street Gettysburg. March 6. 8t

ANY kind of Sewing Machines can be bought the cheapest of Geo. E. Stock. D12t

CHEW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

ALL interested in the cultivation of Garden and Flower Seeds are cordially invited to call at John M. Huber's Drug Store, and get a descriptive pamphlet giving full instructions for their culture. A supply of Fresh Seeds of all kinds just received. mr1

STEAM ENGINES.—The best and cheapest in the market—stationary or portable—suitable for Tanneries, Work-shops, Lime Quarries or Threshing. Any size made to order and a written guarantee given, with a paid up insurance policy for one year. For particulars, price and circulars, call on or address mar20tf WM. WIBLE, Gettysburg, Pa.

FOR a nice Cassimere, Cheviot or Flannel Suit, go to R. E. Culp's. Quality of goods guaranteed as represented and a fit insured. Mar27tf

HUMPHREY'S Homeopathic Specifics and Witch-Hazel Oil. No family should be without them. They are invaluable among children. Call and get a manual giving full instructions for their use. A full assortment at John M. Huber's Drug and Book Store. March 1. tf

NEWS AGENCY.—John M. Minnigh, S. W. cor. Centre Square, has in connection with his Confectionery, started a News Depot, where the public will be supplied with the Daily, Weekly and Monthly publications, at the lowest prices. Having already a large subscription list, he hopes his friends and the public generally will give him a call. Jan. 23. tf

JOHN M. MINNIGH informs his many town and country friends that he has re-opened his Oyster Parlors for the season, where he is prepared to serve the best Oysters in the market during the day and evening. John will devote his whole attention to the getting up of Stewed, Fried and Roasted Oysters, and guarantees satisfaction to all. Give him a call. Aug. 29. tf

REDUCTION.—John M. Huber has reduced the price of Forney's Horse and Cattle Powders from 40 cents a lb to 25 cents or 5 lb for $1. These powders are warranted in every case to do as represented, or money refunded. Feb. 1. tf

FRESH FISH from the city received every day, at W. E. Biddle's, Carlisle street, Gettysburg. Fresh Shad, Rock, Pike, Herring, &c. Also fresh Vegetables. All cheap as the cheapest. Ap10. 4w

GREAT REDUCTION in prices at Eckert's April 5. tf

CALL and examine R. E. Culp's stock of Spring Clothing, cheaper than ever. M27tf

REMOVAL.—Wm. N. Miller will, on the 1st of April, remove his Marble Works to his new place, on East Middle street, opposite M. E. church. Mar27tf

SHORT STOPS.—A young man named Lyon, giving his age at 23 years, fired two shots at Edwin Booth whilst he was playing Richard III., at McVicker's Theatre, in Chicago, on the 23d ult. Lyon was arrested and the play went on. His mind is evidently unsound.

—The excess of our exports over our imports for the twelve months ending March 31, 1879, was $253,831,122, nearly a third greater than for the previous year.

—Memorial Day was celebrated in a number of southern cities on Saturday. At Columbus, Ga., a confederate monument was unveiled.

—Jesse Pomeroy, the boy murderer, recently made an unsuccessful attempt to escape from the State prison in Concord, Mass.

—John E. Poindexter, tried at Richmond, Va., for the killing of C. C. Curtis last month, was convicted on Friday of voluntary manslaughter. Two years in the penitentiary was the punishment awarded.

—Problem, a celebrated steeple-chase horse has been purchased by Mr. Pierre Lorillard, and will run at Jerome Park in June against horses imported by James Gordon Bennett.

—In St. Petersburg one house after another is searched at night, and every person whose passport is found irregular is arrested.

—The Indians show signs of taking the war path, and yet here is Col. Fred Grant thousands of miles away.

—During last year 154,163 adults and 47,900 children visited the Philadelphia Zoo. The total receipts were $50,410.34, an increase of nearly $11,000 over the year previous.

—Miss Anna Bock, an American girl, is creating a great sensation in Paris as a pianist. She is a mere child, but it is said that she is already a star of the first magnitude. She is now on her way to her home in New York.

—According to M. Block, the country worst off is England, though he thinks that, owing to its vigorous constitution, it will be able to overcome its difficulties, but not without strenuous efforts. He calls attention to the great decrease of exports and the increase of imports.

—This year Decoration day will fall on Friday, the 30th day of May.

—It is now generally supposed that Chief Joseph was mounted on Parole when General Howard was chasing him.

—Ex-Governor Swann's wife has the name of being the most gorgeously dressed woman in the Congressional galleries.

—A party of sixty Russian Mennonites passed through Harrisburg, Wednesday, on their way to Yankton, Dakota.

—The rarest American coin in existence is said to be the silver dollar of 1804 and commands about one thousand dollars from numismatists.

—It is said that Mr. Moody has consented to visit Frederick, and efforts are being made to induce him to favor Hagerstown and Cumberland also.

—Brown, the English pedestrian, in the six-day race which closed on Saturday night at the Agricultural Hall in London, not only eclipsed the time made by Rowell at the Gilmore Garden in New York by 42 miles, but made the greatest score on record. He ran and walked 542 miles in the six days, an average of over 90 miles per day.

—The Philadelphia Record is authority for the statement that "Daddy Dewees," aged 72 years, walked 99 miles in 21 hours last Wednesday.

—Boyton, after finishing his trip down the Mississippi river, will make a voyage down the St. Lawrence, and will try to shoot its rapids. He has reached New Orleans.

—The Centre county Reporter tells us that Ed. Hess, who is in Kansas, has written back, "Young man, don't go west."

—Theodore Boyer, living near Pottsville, lost five children in a few weeks from diphtheria.

—At the postal card factory, Holyoke, Mass., designs are being made for a new two-cent international card, and a double sized two-cent card for domestic use. The former will be issued about July 1, and the latter next fall.

—It is stated that a little girl at Lewistown, Pa., has committed the whole of the New Testament to memory.

—Blondin, the rope walker, who a few years ago was rich, has lost his money through the failure of a European bank.

—A large reservation in Washington Territory has been set aside for Chief Moses and his people, and such Indians as may affiliate with them.

—Some of the railroads have more freight on their hands than can be transported with present facilities. The iron industry is forging ahead. Wholesale houses in the cities are unusually active, and general activity is re-echoed through nearly every branch of industry. Let the "hard times" idea take a back seat.—Lewistown True Democrat.

—Petitions are being circulated in Harrisburg favoring the introduction of instruction in plain sewing in the schools of that place.

—Two thousand persons have been arrested at St. Petersburg within the last few days.

—The famous Kittanning Point, at Horse-shoe curve, on the Pennsylvania railroad, is being beautified with flowers.

—The Harrisburg Patriot says: "Locomotives are lower in price now than they have been for many years. Five years ago locomotives of the consolidated pattern cost $15,000, and Moguls $13,000. To-day the former may be bought for $8,500, and the latter for $8,000. Persons who contemplate going to housekeeping this spring will do well to make a note of this fact."

—Cline Morris, School-tax Collector of the borough of St. Clair, Schuylkill county, has proved a defaulter to the extent of about $1,000 and fled the county. His sureties are Samuel C. Arnont and Joseph Denning. Morris has been Collector two years and was always an active politician of the Republican school.

—The Baltimore grand jury has found a bill against Denwood B. Hinds, principal, and Harry T. Hinds, as accessory, for the killing of Isaac D. James.

ELEGANT Goods at Low Figures. The Spring Goods so tastily displayed at the store of J. L. Schick attract universal attention. It is generally conceded that no better goods were ever seen in Gettysburg. M1. tf

Do you want a good Plough, Wagon, Shovel Plough or Cultivator, call on Wm. Wible. May 10. tf

EVERYTHING that is called a Sewing Machine for sale at low prices. Machines repaired. Address Jacob F. Thomas, Gettysburg, Pa. Ap24. tf

VIOLENT Coughing racks the system and brings on hemorrhage. Phœnix Pectoral cures cough, brings rest and gives strength. It tastes so pleasant that children cry for it. For sale at Huber's. April 24. 1m

FOR Books, Magazines, Periodicals and Newspapers, call at E. H. Minnigh's News Depot, next to Keystone Hotel. Nov. 21. tf

WHY cough all night when a stick of Minnigh's Pulmonic Cough Candy will give you quiet and peaceful slumber. A sure relief for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, and Lung affections. Only 5 cents per stick.—Sold everywhere. Manufactured by John M. Minnigh & Co., Gettysburg, Pa. Mar13tf

FISH AND OYSTERS.—Fresh Fish and Vegetables from the city received in Gettysburg every day, and sold at the lowest profits, by David Heidler, in Dotterer's building, Carlisle street. Sold retail and wholesale. Oysters in the shell of best quality. Ap17tf

MINNIGH'S Pulmonic Cough Candy for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and Bronchitis. Only 5 cents per stick. Sold everywhere. Manufactured by John M. Minnigh & Co., Gettysburg, Pa. Mar13tf

THE CULTIVATION OF ROSES.

"Roses are her cheeks,
And a rose her lips."

The best way for ladies to cultivate this rare species of roses is by studying and practicing the rules of hygiene, as taught in the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, only $1.50. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Grand Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. If suffering from those painful weaknesses incident to the female organism, use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—a never-failing remedy for these complaints.

"WHAT a splendid line of Goods for Gents and Boys is to be seen at W. T. King's on York street!" exclaims the beholder. And so it is. His stock is complete in both quantity and style, and he assures all who may give him an order that no pains will be spared to satisfy the most fastidious. Bottom prices and complete fits every time. Aug. 29, 1878. tf

D. W. ZIEGLER, intending to quit the Hardware business, is disposing of his entire stock at and below cost. Farmers and Mechanics, now is your chance to buy cheap. Baltimore street. Jan. 9. tf

ENGRAVING, in neat styles, promptly and cheaply done at Penrose Myers's Watch and establishment, Gettysburg. D21tf

UMBRELLAS and Trunks at Eckert's. M2

MARKET REPORTS.

GETTYSBURG.
Corrected by H. S. Benner

Flour		5 00
Rye Flour		2 50
Red Wheat		1 00
Rakings	70 @	80
Corn		40
Rye		50
Oats		25
Hay		6 00
Flax-seed		1 00
Timothy-seed		1 00
Clover-seed		3 00
Buckwheat		55

NEW OXFORD.
Corrected Wednesdays by H. J. Myers.

Extra Flour	$5 00 @	5 50
Superior "	4 00 @	4 00
Rye "	2 50 @	3 50
White Wheat		1 00
Red "		98
Raked "	75 @	80
Rye		45
Corn		40
Oats		25
Buckwheat		52
Clover-seed	3 00 @	3 65
Timothy-seed	1 00 @	1 25
Flax-seed	1 00 @	1 15
Chop	50 @	51
Brown-stuff	20 @	25
Hay		6 00
Rye Straw		6 00
Pork	4 00 @	4 50

BALTIMORE.

Flour	4 50 @	5 00
Wheat	1 14 @	1 18
Rye	57 @	60
Corn	43 @	45
Oats	33 @	35
Hogs ℔ hund., dead	5 25 @	5 75
BeefCattle ℔ hund., live	3 00 @	5 75
Hay	10 00 @	11 00

MARRIED.

April 29th, at the bride's home, by Rev. Dr. Kieffer, Mr. CHARLES B. DYSON, of Chambersburg, to Miss ALICE M., daughter of ex-Sheriff Samuel Wolf, of this place.

Jan. 26, by Rev. E. D. Weigle, Mr. CHAS. R. BASEHOAR to Miss CAROLINE J. PLUNKERT, both of this county.

On the 24th ult., by Rev. J. O. Miller, D. D., Mr. CLAYTON J. WALLACE to Miss MARY C. MILLER, daughter of the officiating clergyman, all of York.

April 8, in Harrisburg, by Rev. Joel Swartz, D. D., Mr. JOHN BERTEM, of Carlisle, to Miss ELIZA ANN PICKLE, of York Springs, this county.

DIED.

On Sunday forenoon, after one day's illness, of bilious colic, Mr. ADAM DIERSOM, of this place, aged about 18 years.

On the 27th of April, of paralysis, Mr. GEORGE GRASS, of Hunterstown, aged 60 years 9 months and 7 days.

The Lord gave KIHO PARSON to us in Tokio, Japan, June 9th, 1875; and the Lord hath taken him away. Blessed be the name of the Lord! He sank sweetly into his last sleep April 8th, 1879. W. I. P.

Communicated.—April 6th, near Littlestown, Mrs. REBECCA, wife of Matthew G. Huff, aged 18 years 6 months and 18 days.

Dearest mother, thou art gone to rest,
Thy loss we deeply feel,
But 'tis God who hath bereft us—
He can all our sorrows heal.

Dearest mother, thou art gone to rest,
Thy toils and cares are o'er,
And sorrow, pain and suffering
Shall never distress thee more.

Lonely the home and sad the hours
Since our dear mother is gone,
But a brighter home than ours
In heaven is now her own.

Farewell, farewell, our mother dear,
Life is sad without you here;
Oh, may we meet in heaven above
Where all is peace and joy and love.

E. J. H.

SCHOOL-HOUSE
AT PUBLIC SALE.

THE OLD BRICK SCHOOL-HOUSE at H. A. Picking's, in Straban township, will be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 19th day of MAY, 1879, at 5 o'clock, P. M. Terms at sale.
By order of the School Board,
JER. TAUGHINBAUGH, Pres't.
JOHN WERTZ, Sec'y. May 1, 1879. td

NOTICE.

THE account of JACOB C. SCHRIVER, Assignee of HENRY J. BUPP and WIFE, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by said court on MONDAY, the 26th day of MAY, 1879, at 10 o'clock, A. M., unless cause be shown to the contrary.
DANIEL S. CHRONISTER,
May 1, 1879. tc Prothonotary.

NOTICE.

THE account of DANIEL STITLE, Assignee of JOHN TOOT and WIFE, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and will be confirmed by said court on MONDAY, the 26th day of MAY, 1879, at 10 o'clock, A. M., unless cause be shown to the contrary.
DANIEL S. CHRONISTER,
May 1, 1879. tc Prothonotary.

NOTICE.

THE first account of JONAS RAHANZAHN, Assignee of NANCY J. MORRISON, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and will be confirmed by said court on SATURDAY, the 31st day of MAY, 1879, at 10 o'clock, A. M., unless cause be shown to the contrary.
DANIEL S. CHRONISTER,
May 1, 1879. tc Prothonotary.

NOTICE.

THE first account of JONAS RAHANZAHN, Assignee of MARIAN MORRISON, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and will be confirmed by said court on SATURDAY, the 31st day of MAY, 1879, at 10 o'clock, A. M., unless cause be shown to the contrary.
DANIEL S. CHRONISTER,
May 1, 1879. tc Prothonotary.

Administrator's Notice.

CONRAD WALTER'S ESTATE.—Letters of Administration de bonis non on the estate of Conrad Walter, late of Franklin township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Straban township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
WM. STALLSMITH,
May 1, 1879. 6t Administrator.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application has been made by WILLIAM GULDEN, Assignee of FREDERICK MARTIN and WIFE, to the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, to be discharged from the trust, he having executed the same, and rule granted upon all creditors of said assignor and parties in interest to show cause why said assignee should not reconvey to the said assignor all uncollected accounts in his hands, as shown by his account, confirmed by said court; the court having fixed MONDAY, the 26th day of MAY, 1879, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the hearing of said application and rule, if no objection be made by parties in interest the prayer of the petitioner will be granted.
DANIEL S. CHRONISTER,
May 1, 1879. tc Prothonotary.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application has been made by JOHN L. KENDLEHART, Assignee of SANFORD SHEPHERD and WIFE, to the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, to be discharged from the trust, he having fully executed the same, and rule granted upon all creditors of said assignors and parties in interest to show cause why said assignee should not convey to the said assignor all uncollected accounts in his hands, as shown by his account, confirmed by said court; the court having fixed MONDAY, the 26th day of MAY, 1879, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for hearing of said application and rule, if no objection be made by parties in interest the prayer of the petitioner will be granted.
DANIEL S. CHRONISTER,
May 1, 1879. tc Prothonotary.

LICENSES.

THE following applications for License have been filed in my office with the requisite number of signers, and will be presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Adams county, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of MAY, 1879.
RESTAURANT LICENSE.
J. H. Baker, Mountpleasant township.
S. G. Lawrence, "
J. C. PITTENTURF,
May 1, 1879. to Clerk.

TEACHERS WANTED $50 to $100 or $200 per Month, during the Spring & Summer. For full particulars address, J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. May 1. 1w

Gettysburg Compiler,

GETTYSBURG, PA.:

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1879.

The Farm and House.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

BY THE EDITOR.

—Corn. Early planting is the surest road to big ears, if not most of them.

—The Department of Agriculture, Washington, shows the national crop for the year 1878, condensed as follows: Corn is 30,000,000 bushels in excess of 1877. Oats a somewhat larger crop than the heavy yield of 1877, constituting it the largest ever raised in this country. No material change in barley. Rye one sixth larger than in 1877. Potatoes fall off 46,000,000 bushels.

—Up to 1846 the exportations of corn from this county were never over one million bushels a year. Last year 65,-000 million bushels were exported. This country could, if it tried, bread and feed the world.

—When wheat was well "cultivated" in France in 1877, a large farm was visited by Prof. Geo. H. Cook, of New Brunswick, N. J., who reported that on a field containing 275 acres the average yield was 44 bushels, and on another field containing 75 acres the average yield was 46 bushels. A good argument in favor of "cultivation."

—A quart of milk weighs 2.15 lbs. It takes 25 lbs. of milk from ordinary dairy cows to make a pound of butter, and 10 lbs. for a pound of cheese.

—A seedling bean is reported. Mr. H. C. Ammon, of Lewisburg, Pa., writes to the *Country Gentleman*: "I send you by this mail a package of beans, of my own origin, produced by fertilizing the 'large Lima' with the 'Speckled Cranberry.' These beans are from the fourth crop since the experiment was made. They are as good yielders as the parent Lima, and are pretty to look at, besides being as palatable as Limas."

—Horse thieves in the Northwestern part of the State dye the animals they steal.

—Saturate corncobs with kerosene and hang them on the plum trees in order to get rid of the "curculio," says some one.

—The white-wash recipe in the next column is timely, and we believe good.

—Do not lay off your underclothing yet.

—The subjoined notes are from Miss Dods's lectures on cooking:

Old potatoes may be freshed up by plunging them into cold water before cooking them.

In making a crust of any kind do not melt the lard in the flour. Melting will injure the crust.

The water used in mixing bread must be tepid. If it is too hot, the loaf will be full of great holes.

A few dried or preserved cherries, with stones out, are the very best things possible to garnish sweet dishes.

Whenever you see your sauce boil from the sides of the pan, you may know your flour or corn starch is done.

In boiling eggs hard, put them in boiling water 10 minutes, and then put them in cold water. It will prevent the yolks from turning black.

Never wash raisins that are to be in sweet dishes. It will make the pudding heavy. To clean them wipe them in a dry towel.

To beat the whites of eggs quickly, put in a pinch of salt. The cooler the eggs the quicker they will froth. Salt cools and also freshens them.

To make maccaroni tender, put it in cold water and bring it to a boil. It will then be much more tender than if put into hot water or stewed milk.

Cutlets and steak may be fried as well as broiled, but they must be put in hot butter or lard. The grease is hot enough when it throws off a bluish smoke.

There is a greenness in onions and potatoes that render them hard to digest. For health's sake, put them in warm water for an hour before cooking.

For the Gettysburg Compiler.

FOLIAGE PLANTS.

NO. 1.

But few flower gardens are without some plants cultivated solely for the beauty of their foliage. The number and variety of this class of plants is large, and is yearly increasing. Most of them have been but lately introduced to this country, but they have rapidly won their way into the affections of all who are fond of things beautiful.

At the head of the list stands the *Coleus*. It is sometimes called "Joseph's Coat," in allusion to the "coat of many colors" the favorite son of Jacob wore. But this name properly belongs to a different class of foliage plants, known in botany and in florists' catalogues as the Amaranthus.

The Coleus is so well known that I need not describe it. Its many varieties of color and marking are produced from seed, for Coleus seed, like some other seed, has the propensity of sporting, producing something new after its own kind. It grows readily from slips, and most persons will find it more convenient to obtain plants in that way, or else by purchase from florists. Some have failed in growing the Coleus in perfection because they have not studied its habits. It does best planted in a shady bed; for the hot sun dims its colors. It is fond of moist situations, and of a good rich soil. It is exceedingly tender, the first frost causing its showy leaves to droop and fall. Plants should not be set out before June.

Planted singly, and allowed to grow at its own sweet will, the Coleus will make a very fine display. The fashion now prevails of planting it in masses. The plants are set not more than a foot, or at most eighteen inches, apart; in rows or circles, according to the form of the bed. Each row or circle has but one variety. They are topped and pruned to keep them of a uniform height. By this treatment they are induced to spread and become bushy.—Such "ribbon-beds" as they are called are certainly curious, are apt to attract, and are highly commended, probably because they happen to be the present fashion. I confess they do not please my taste. They look too artificial. The constant pruning required is a tax on the time of those who have other work to do. Above all, such treatment is most too severe for the plant, does violence to its nature, dwarfs it, and hinders it from displaying all its beauties. My preference is to let each plant grow as it lists, giving it no other treatment than keeping it erect. Then it does its best, and justifies the high regard in which it is universally held.

W.

How to Grow a Good Crop of Corn.—An early start is the great point. One ear may be matured on a stalk with a late start, but to mature secondary ears and give them their full growth, is impossible unless the crop makes a start from the first and *keeps it up*. If we use only a small quantity of manure in the hill to start the plant and the roots have then to grow several inches, or feet, away into the soil for food, time is lost and the crop is sacrificed. No after start can make up for this lost time. An excellent fertilizer to start the growth is a good handful of mixed manure, wood ashes and plaster. This old-fashioned fertilizer has in it all that the modern formulas provide—nitrogen, phosphoric acid, potash and lime; and the useful effect upon the soil in a chemical way, of those materials, as well. But there must be something else. If stimulating fertilizers are used in the hill or drill, manure must be provided outside and near at hand to furnish food as the former have been exhausted. So that there should be either a bountiful provision of manure in the hill or drill and a good dressing of soluble fertilizer in the soil outside of those, or *vice versa*. Either will answer the purpose required.

The next point is cultivation. This should be immediately after the seed is sown or at least before a weed is to be seen. By running the cultivator in the rows very soon after planting, the soil is loosened, the young sprouting weeds are killed outright before they have done any harm, and the manure and soil are more closely intermingled.—Whatever may be the effect otherwise of cultivation of the soil, we know that it helps the crop. The best crops are raised by the use of the plow, occasionally, in the rows. It may be the root pruning as is claimed by Dr. Sturtevant; it may be the mellowing and aerating of the soil; it may be that the soil is kept moist about the roots by covering them more deeply; or it may be all of these; but it is certainly true that the big crops that have been grown have been cultivated with the plow more or less. Suckering may be disposed with. Indeed with some varieties of corn, this habit of suckering adds to the yield, as the early suckers often bear ears. The stripping of the suckers stimulates the growth of stalk, and that is to be avoided when we are endeavoring to produce grain. Nothing remains to be done after this. When the attempt is made to grow a crop of unusual yield, a dressing of 150 lbs. per acre of dissolved bone or Peruvian guano of low grade in ammonia, may be cultivated in at the last working. This will help the formation of ears, and as it will cost from $3 to $4.50 per acre, 6 to 10 bushels of corn per acre extra will pay for it. The filling out of all the imperfect ears will far more than make up this quantity, and every corn grower knows how many imperfect ears there are in the best crop grown. From recent successes in growing large crops of corn, it is difficult to say what the full possibilities to this crop may be; 100 bushels per acre are now frequently grown and it is thought possible that this yield may be greatly surpassed. The truth is we are about now beginning to learn how to grow corn.—*Exchange*.

How to Raise Large Corn.—I have made a great many experiments with corn within the last fifteen years. I had fourteen different kinds, and this year I got some of the largest ears I ever raised. I always select my seed corn in the fall, at husking time, and in the spring I sort them over again. Last spring I took no ears that were less than twelve inches in length; then I took off three inches at the tip end and two inches at the butt end, and from these central grains I got ears fifteen inches in length; and from fourteen to sixteen rows. Several years ago I selected ears from stalks that had two ears, but the result was not nearly so satisfactory as from planting from only central grains. My opinion is, if farmers would be a little more careful in selecting their seed corn they could raise from five to ten bushels more per acre than they do when they pick it out of the crib in the spring.—*Cor. of Practical Farmer.*

Pleuro-Pneumonia in Pennsylvania.—The British vice-consul at Philadelphia having stated that in his opinion pleuro pneumonia exists in the vicinity of Philadelphia, the State legislature has passed an act to prevent the spread of the disease. The Pennsylvania College of Veterinary Surgeons, however, recently sent a committee to examine the supposed infected localities, and the committee has now reported that they visited a number of places, particularly those where the disease is reported to have been prevailing, but not a case was brought to light. At the dairy of Mr. John H. Webster, near Harrowgate, the spot where it was rumored that pleuro-pneumonia of a malignant character first existed, the committee found all the cattle, numbering seventy head, healthy and in first-class condition; and as far as could be ascertained by the most searching inquiry, there has been no disease of any kind among them for the past three years. The committee reported that both horses and cattle are unusually healthy for the season of the year; in fact, there were fewer cases of cattle disease that have come under their observation this spring than have been known for many years. The committee say there is no cause for unusual alarm, but they would recommend that every precaution be taken with cattle, such as giving proper food, the keeping of clean and well-ventilated stables, and abstaining from sudden changes of temperature.

White Wash.—Now that the season has arrived when the man and woman go forth with the bucket filled with liquidated lime and a brush, they may desire to know how to make a white wash that will stay when placed upon fences, etc. The Germantown *Telegraph* gives the following receipt for making plain and fancy white wash:

"Take the very best stone-lime, and slack it in a close tub, cover with a cloth to preserve the steam. Salt—as much as can be dissolved in the water used for slacking and reducing the lime—should be applied, and the whole mass carefully strained and thickened with a small quantity of sand, the purer and finer the better. A few pounds of wheat flour mixed as paste may be added, and will give greater durability to the mass, especially when applied to the exterior of buildings. With pure lime, properly slacked and mixed with twice its weight of fine sand and sifted wood ashes, in equal proportions, almost any color may be made by the addition of pigments. Granite, slate, freestone and other shades may be imitated, and without any detriment to the durability of the wash. This covering is very often applied and with good effect, to underpinning, stone fences, roofs and the walls of barns and other outbuildings. Probably the pure white wash is more healthy than the colored, as its alkalescent properties are superior, and when used in cellars, kitchens and sleeping apartments, produces salutary results. No person who regards the health of his family, should neglect to apply a coat of it every spring. Country places, especially farm out-houses, fences, &c., are greatly improved in appearance by an annual coat of good white wash, and will add to their permanency much more than many would imagine. It is cheap and easily applied, so that neither expense nor labor can be pleaded against it."

Great Bargains!

J. L. SCHICK

Selling at Low Prices

Blankets, Sheetings, Table Cloths, Irish Linen, Napkins and Towels, Bleached and Unbleached Muslin, Collars and Cuffs, Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, Gents', Ladies' and Childrens' Merino Underwear, Kid, Cloth and Berlin Gloves, Black Cashmere and Alpaca, Thibet Shawls and Crepe Shawls, a large line of Hosiery & Dress Goods.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

Gettysburg, Feb. 13, 1879. tf

THE

GETTYSB'G NATIONAL BANK

WILL PAY

Four Per Cent. Interest

per annum on Special Deposits on and after January 1, 1879.

REPORT

Of the condition of "THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK," at Gettysburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, April 1, 1879.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$359,120 84
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	115,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	2,050 00
Due from approved reserve agents	61,074 02
Due from other National Banks	7,426 18
Due from State Banks and bankers	1,350 16
Banking House	6,000 00
Furniture and fixtures	2,000 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	2,720 03
Premiums paid	13 75
Checks and other cash items	2,057 81
Bills of other Banks	19,085 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	19 00
Specie (including gold Treasury certificates)	10,000 50
Legal tender notes	10,000 00
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	6,545 00
Total	$615,112 57

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$115,150 00
Surplus fund	30,000 00
Undivided profits	8,081 84
National Bank notes outstanding	100,100 00
State Bank notes outstanding	610 00
Dividends unclaimed	717 60
Individual deposits subject to check	117,007 62
Demand certificates of deposit	150,072 03
Due to other National Banks	1,051 00
Due to State Banks and Bankers	1,415 18
Total	$615,112 57

State of Pennsylvania, County of Adams, SS.

I, J. EMORY BAIR, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. EMORY BAIR, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of April, 1879.

I. AUGHINBAUGH, N. P.

Correct—Attest: D. KENDLEHART, DAVID WILLS, WM. McSHERRY, Directors.

Dec. 19, 1878. 6m

Newton M. Horner

HAS just received a large lot of FARM MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS, consisting of the new

Wheeler No. 5 Mower,

which is a light iron Mower embracing many strong points, and ranks second to none in the market.

The Wheeler No. 6

is one of the best and most complete combined self-rake reaping and mowing machines in use. It is made nearly all of iron and steel. Reference can be had to the many farmers who use them in the county.

THE OSBORNE NO. 9

is a self-binding harvester. One man can drive the team and operate the machine. It binds the sheaf with wire and drops it off, falling on the butt of the sheaf. This new harvester is now being introduced in this county. It is the most popular harvester in the market. Also for sale the

KIRBY REAPERS AND MOWERS.

The above described machinery is manufactured by the D. M. Osborne Company, at Auburn, N. Y.

Also all machines that are manufactured by P. P. Mast & Co., of Springfield, Ohio, consisting of the Buckeye Grain Drill, which sows all kinds of grain and timothy seed and phosphate. This drill is proving itself to be second to none. Also BUCKEYE WALKING CORN CULTIVATORS AND BUCKEYE RIDING CORN CULTIVATORS, BUCKEYE CIDER MILLS, SILVER AND DEMING FEED CUTTERS. Also the

Turbine Wind Engine,

manufactured by Mast, Foost & Company of Springfield, Ohio.

Also Corn Shellers, Reynolds' Grain Fans, Horse Rakes of different makes, Ploughs, Glen Rock Chilled Plough, Glen Rock Harrow. Also the genuine WALLACE PLOUGH, and the Pittsburgh Steel Ploughs of different kinds, Double-shovel Ploughs and Steel Shovels for sale for ploughs. Also pure Slaughter-house Bone and pure Phosphate, and ingredients for phosphates, for sale.

All Machines and Implements offered are of the best in the market. Farmers and others are invited to call at Machinery Hall, adjoining the Benner & Cress Warehouse, on Washington street, at the Railroad, where the above described machinery and implements can be seen; where I will attend personally on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, and will be glad to show these implements. Give me a call and examine my stock before you purchase.

P. O. Address, Gettysburg Pa.

May 1, '78. tf NEWTON M. HORNER.

Strouse's Livery,

CHAMBERSBURG STREET,

Opposite the Eagle Hotel,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

The Best of Riding and Driving Horses, Buggies, Carriages, Phaetons, &c., and Moderate Charges.

THE PUBLIC SERVED IN THE BEST MANNER AT ALL HOURS.

L. STROUSE.

April 12, 1878. tf

WHAT NEXT?

G. C. HARTZELL,

HAVING opened a Store near "GLENWOOD MILLS," in Highland township, invites attention to his full stock of

Dry Goods, Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings, Groceries, Notions, Hats, Boots,

Shoes, Horse Blankets, Lap Blankets, Hardware, Crockery-ware, Cutlery, and all goods usually kept in a first-class Country Store—all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. Also buys and sells Shingles and Rails.

If You Want to Save Money

Call and examine my goods before purchasing elsewhere.

June 28, 1878. tf G. C. HARTZELL.

NEW BAKERY.

PHILIP HENNIG

Has opened a new Bakery on

York St., Gettysburg, Pa.,

(Chrismer's old stand,) and will keep constantly on hand

BREAD, ROLLS, CRACKERS, PRETZELS, &c.,

made of the best flour and warranted to give satisfaction in all cases.

Families supplied regularly, and orders promptly attended to.

Give me a call, as I hope by strict attention to business, to merit patronage.

Nov. 11, 1875. tf

1879. | 1879.

Carlisle Carpet House.

ANNUAL SPRING GREETING.

To our Many Friends and Kind Patrons in Adams County:

We desire to say that we are more fully prepared than ever to furnish CARPETS *of every description at prices lower than the lowest. Our stock comprises all the well-known makes in* Body and Tapestry Brussels, 3-plys, Ex-supers, Ingrains, Damask, Venetians, Hemp, &c., *with the largest and best selected stock of* Home-made Rag and Yarn CARPETS *ever offered. Remember we keep a Regular Carpet House, (the only one in the Valley,) give it our whole time and attention, and Buy for Cash direct from the Manufacturers. No middle profits for the customer to* pay. In a word, we would say, call with us, no matter what the distance may be, and if you want anything in the Carpet line you will be fully repaid for your time and trouble. No Reflectors or Carpet Exhibitors used with us. Goods seen on the roll and the purchaser getting just what he buys. We mean just what we say—defy competition and can show the largest, cheapest and best selected stock outside the Eastern Cities.

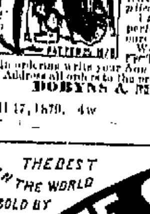
Respectfully,

STEPHENS & BEETEM.

P. S.—Also in connection with the above we carry an immense line of *WALL PAPERS, OIL CLOTHS, LOOKING GLASSES, WINDOW SHADES, &c.* All at lowest prices.

April 3, 1879. tf

FOUND AT LAST.



SURE CURE *For Catarrh, Croup, Neuralgia and Nervous Headache, Hay Fever, Cold in the Head, Stoppage of the Nasal Passages*, and all kindred complaints resulting from Colds and Exposure.

The Late ELDER BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

[illegible]

DOBYNS & MITCHELL, North Middletown, Bourbon Co., Ky.

April 17, 1879. 4w

THE BEST IN THE WORLD SOLD BY ALL DEALERS

WHITE SEWING MACHINE

$1500 CASH TO AGENTS

SO SIMPLE A CHILD CAN USE IT. WARRANTED FOR 3 YEARS

BEWARE OF BOGUS DEALERS AND DEFACED NUMBERS

NOTICE OUR GENUINE NUMBER ON SHUTTLE RACE PLATE

FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS:

WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

April 10, 1879. 1w

Great Reduction

IN PRICES

OF

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

AT

John M. Huber's,

BALTIMORE STREET,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

---TRUSSES---

The fitting of Trusses given Special Attention and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

N. B. A Full Supply of

Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds

Just Received from the Best Producers.

Feb. 6, 1879. tf

DRUGS & BOOKS.

A. D. BUEHLER & CO.

KEEP constantly on hand a full supply of the purest and best

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

purchased from the most reliable houses in the cities. Also,

BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,

School, Classical, Theological and Miscellaneous, embracing Standard Works in Poetry, History and general English and American Literature, with a large assortment of

Plain and Fancy Stationery.

Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, Pen Knives, Gold Pens, Pencils, &c., &c.

Buehler's old established Drug and Book Store, Chambersburg Street, near the Diamond. Oct. 31, 1878. tf

LOOK HERE!

MANOCK & HOLLEBAUGH

CONTINUE business on Stratton street, Gettysburg, and are prepared to build to order and will keep on hand,

BUGGIES,

FALLING-TOPS AND NO-TOPS,

Carriages, Jaggers

and everything else in their line—all of the best workmanship and first-class materials. Their long experience in the business is a guarantee of satisfaction to the purchaser.

Blacksmithing in General

is also carried on by them and REPAIRING done promptly and at lowest rates. Country produce taken in pay for work. They ask the public to give them a trial.

Sept. 21, 1879. tf JOSEPH MANOCK, B. G. HOLLEBAUGH.

FASHIONABLE DRESS-MAKING.

Mrs. Ziegler

IS prepared to MAKE DRESSES at short notice. She will also furnish the latest patterns at reasonable prices. Also French Stamping, Braiding and Embroidering, Pillow Shams, Toilet Sets, Sets for Sacks, and Slipper Initials, all handsome patterns. Everything done at reasonable rates.

Gettysburg, Nov. 28, 1878. tf

DANIEL TRIMMER,

UNDERTAKER,

HAS re-commenced the Undertaking business, at his residence, in Baltimore Street, opposite the Presbyterian parsonage and nearly opposite the Methodist parsonage, in Gettysburg, where he will keep on hand all kinds of

Coffins and Caskets,

so that they can be had on the shortest notice. He can be found at his residence at any hour of the night or day, and will assist in laying out the Dead. No extra charge on account of distance within ten miles around Gettysburg. Charges very moderate. The more he gets the cheaper his work can be furnished.

Will attend Funerals in person. Remember the place.

Sept. 2, 1875. tf

ADAMS COUNTY

Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

INCORPORATED MARCH 18, 1851.

OFFICERS:

President—George Swope,
Vice President—Samuel R. Russell,
Secretary—D. A. Buehler,
Treasurer—E. G. Fahnestock,
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, H. A. Picking, Jacob King.

Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. McCurdy, S. R. Russell, E. G. Fahnestock, Gettysburg; Jacob King, Straban township; Samuel Meals, Bendersville; H. A. Picking, Straban; A. W. Storm, East Berlin; W. Ross White, Liberty; Cyrus G. Beales, York Springs.

This Company is limited in its operations to the County of Adams. It has been in operation for more than 27 years, and in that period has made but one assessment, having paid losses by fire during that period amounting to over $18,000. Any person desiring Insurance can apply to either of the Managers.

The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company, on the last Wednesday in every month, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Jan. 29, 1875. tf

PIANOS $140, to $400,

All new and strictly first-class, and sold at the lowest **net cash wholesale factory** prices direct to the purchaser. These Pianos made one of the finest displays at the Centennial Exhibition, and were unanimously recommended for the Highest Honors—over 12,000 in use. Regularly Incorporated Manufacturing Co.—Factory established over 37 years. The Square Grands contain Mathushek's new patent Duplex Overstrung Scale, the greatest improvement in the history of Piano making. The Uprights are the finest in America. Pianos sent on trial. Don't fail to write for Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue of 48 pages—mailed free.

MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO.,

April 10, 1879. 6m 21 East 15th St., N. Y.

ZIEGLER & HOLTZWORTH.

Livery, Sales and Exchange

STABLES,

WASHINGTON ST., GETTYSBURG, PA.

THE undersigned having entered into partnership, under the firm of Ziegler & Holtzworth, have taken the well known Livery Stables of Weaver & Co., and are prepared to supply the public with all styles and kinds of conveyances that can be found in a first-class Livery. Their stock cannot be beaten by any establishment in the town.

Parties wishing to visit the Battlefield will find superior accommodations at this Livery, without additional charge for Guides. GIVE US A CALL!

W. T. ZIEGLER, W. D. HOLTZWORTH.

March 8, 1872. tf

JOSEPH RODDY,

Saddle and Harness-maker,

HAS resumed business at his old stand, in Chambersburg street, near the Diamond, south side, Gettysburg, where he is prepared to put up work of all kinds in his line, and generally has on hand for sale,

HORSE GEARS,

SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS, LIGHT AND HEAVY COLLARS, HALTERS, FLY-NETS, WHIPS, &C., &C.,

made in the most approved styles and of the best materials and workmanship.

He guarantees to sell his goods CHEAPER than can be bought anywhere else.

REPAIRING

Also done promptly and cheaply. The patent ROCKWELL BIT—the best out—can also be had at Roddy's.

Aug. 22, 1878. tf

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

Fahnestock Brothers

ARE daily receiving NEW GOODS, which they offer at LOWER PRICES THAN EVER.

DRY GOODS, CASHMERES, &C., MUSLINS, CALICOES, CASSIMERES, CLOTHS, ALSO A LARGE STOCK BRUSSELS, INGRAIN, TAPESTRY, HEMP & RAG CARPETS

which they cut to fit the rooms, and which have made for parties desiring it.

Oil Cloths in 4-4, 5-4, 6-8 and 8-4, Hardware, Queensware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Carpet Chain & Notions.

Gettysburg, Nov. 28, 1878. tf

CHARLES H. STALLSMITH,

Carpenter & Builder,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

WILL do all work promptly, at reasonable figures and in the most satisfactory manner. Has a long experience in the business.

Orders left at his residence, West Middle street, will receive immediate attention.

References—Prof. P. S. Bikle and Rev. Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal.

Oct. 31, 1878. tf

WM. WIBLE

Has on hand a large assortment of

Agricultural Implements and Machinery,

CONSISTING OF

Reapers & Mowers

of the very latest and most improved patents

Horse Hay Rakes, Ploughs, Wagons, Cultivators, Double and Single Shovel Ploughs, the best Grain Drill in the Market, Fanning Mills, Chopping Mills, Threshing Machines, Separators, Steam Engines,

and Farm Implements and Machinery of all kinds.

In connection with our Implements, we keep on hand PHOSPHATES of the very best. The

Farmers' Bone Phosphate

is the best for all crops in the market. We have a Fertilizer expressly for Corn, Oats and Potatoes. Also a Tree and Vine Fertilizer, with all the ingredients for making Phosphates. Also

Salt and Plaster,

WITH

Flour and Feed of All Kinds.

Farmers Wanting a Good Reaper

Should not fail to call and examine ours before buying, as we sell them on their own merits, and warrant them to give satisfaction or no sale.

TAKE NOTICE.

We give two Cutter Bars and three Knives with each machine. Our Machinery is all of the best material and latest improved.

Thankful for past patronage, we ask all wanting anything in our line to give us a call, at our Warehouse in Gettysburg, corner of Railroad and Washington Streets.

WM. WIBLE,

May 17, 1878. tf AGENT.

FEATHERS!

RENOVATE THEM.

THE undersigned are now engaged in the business of

Cleaning and Renovating Feathers,

at the Pottery of Henry Utz, Sr., on Seminary Ridge, Gettysburg, Pa. Their process is highly recommended by physicians, and gives general satisfaction to patrons. Steam only is used in cleaning the feathers, and it purifies and renews them thoroughly. The cost is only 10 cents a pound. Any person desiring feathers renovated can send a postal card to the Gettysburg P. O., and feathers will be taken away and returned without extra charge.

HENRY UTZ, JR., SAMUEL UTZ.

Gettysburg, Nov. 11, 1878. tf

BUGGIES-CARRIAGES.

THE undersigned informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues to build

Falling-Top, Standing-Top, and Trotting BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, JAGGERS, &c.,

of different styles—all of No. 1 material and workmanship. No care or expense is saved in making work substantial and durable—always up with the times, and satisfactory in price as well as character. Finished work on hand, and orders solicited.

Repairing

attended to promptly and in the best manner. Establishment in East Middle St., Gettysburg, one square and a half east of the Court-house. Call and see for yourselves.

April 17, 1873. tf JACOB TROXEL.

BOOK BINDING

—DONE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.—

MAGAZINES, NEW & SECOND-HANDED

Furnished to complete volumes or sets.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

For all kinds of Periodicals received at lowest club rates.

C. E. AUGHINBAUGH,

Room over Star & Sentinel Office,

March 1, 1878. tf Gettysburg.

DON'T FORGET

THAT

JOSEPH JACOBS

MAKES IT A RULE TO

SELL CHEAP!

CALL in at his Merchant Tailoring establishment, Baltimore street, near the Diamond, Gettysburg, and be convinced.

His stock is unusually large and varied this season, and, satisfied that he can please any taste, he invites the whole public to make an inspection of goods and prices.

Tailoring continued as heretofore, and goods bought at his Store cut free of charge.

April 18, 1878. tf

BAKERY!

THE undersigned, thankful for the patronage heretofore bestowed upon the HOFFMAN BAKERY, in South Washington street, near the corner of High,

GETTYSBURG, PA.,

would respectfully inform the old customers and the public generally that she continues the business at the same place and begs a continuance of patronage.

FRESH BREAD,

ROLLS, TWIST,

CAKES, PRETZELS,

EVERY DAY.

By using the best of flour and other material, and doing her work well she hopes to give satisfaction in every case. Call at or send your orders to the Bakery, corner of Washington and High streets, opposite the Female Institute and Powers' Granite Yard.

Aug. 10, 1876. tf MARY A. HOFFMAN.

Business Stand

AND DWELLING IN GETTYSBURG,

AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE undersigned, intending to remove to Lancaster, offers at Private Sale his desirable BUSINESS STAND AND DWELLING, next door to the Eagle Hotel, on Chambersburg street, Gettysburg. The lot runs from the street to an alley on the north, and the improvements consist of a newly-built Three-story BRICK HOUSE with Brick Back-building, having a handsome Store Room on the first floor and parlors on the first and second floors, designed and used for an extensive Ice Cream and Confectionary business. The house is modern in style, of attractive appearance, substantial, roomy and convenient. It has an excellent cellar under the whole and is supplied with water and gas. There is also a Work Shop and large ICE HOUSE on the lot, both of recent erection.

So rare a chance for the purchase of a first-class business stand is not often presented—one so complete in all its parts and commanding so large a trade.

Buyers are requested to call early and inspect the premises. Terms will be made easy and possession given inside of thirty days.

Sept. 28, 1876. tf JOHN GRUEL.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps.

Address the Publishers,

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL COMPANY,

P. O. Box, 4586. 41 Ann St., New York.

April 17, 1879. [Oct. 10, 1878. 1y

COOK AND PARLOR

STOVES,

OF ALL KINDS,

the latest and most approved styles.

TIN, SHEET-IRON AND HOLLOW WARE.

COAL AND LUMBER

OF ALL KINDS

C. H. BUEHLER'S

Ware Rooms,

CORNER OF CARLISLE & RAILROAD STREETS.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

CALL AND EXAMINE!

January 18, 1877. tf.

THE HANDY PACKAGE **JETPASTE,** STOVE POLISH.

ALWAYS READY FOR USE.

Everybody—uses it. Everybody—believes it Best. Everybody—recommends it. Everybody's Handy Package.

Patented May 20, 1877. Re-Issued July 23, 1878.

THE HANDY PACKAGE ZIEGLER'S READY JET MIXED STOVE POLISH

NO MIXING. DUST. RUST. WASTE. BRUSH.

HENRY S. ZIEGLER, Sole Manufacturer.

Office, 505 St. John Street, Philadelphia.

Sept. 19, 1878. 9m

HALL IN NEW OXFORD.

THE undersigned has erected, in NEW OXFORD, Adams county, Pa., a commodious and comfortable HALL, for the accommodation of CONCERTS, EXHIBITIONS, COTILLION PARTIES, &C. His terms will always be found reasonable. Apply to or address J. H. WIEST, New Oxford, Adams county, Pa.

Feb. 16, 1871. tf

SALE CRYING.

A. W. FLEMMING continues the business of SALE CRYING, and solicits the continued patronage of the public. It is his constant endeavor to give satisfaction—Charges moderate. Residence in West Middle Street, Gettysburg.

Nov. 12, 1872.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

HAS A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL AT

$2.50 PER DAY.

Tremont House.

NO LIQUORS SOLD.

Oct. 10, 1878. tf

Charles G. Miller,

AUCTIONEER,

RESIDING in Mountpleasant township Adams county—Post Office *Granite Hill* offers his services to the public. Real and personal property sales called. Charges moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Dec. 5, 1877.

For Sale.

THE old M. E. Church in Gettysburg, Pa. Apply to J. L. SCHICK.

Dec. 4, 1876. tf

TAILORING.

Again at the Old Stand.

CHARLES KAPPES

HAS returned to his old stand, in the Spangler building, on Baltimore street, near the Diamond, GETTYSBURG, where he will as heretofore make up garments

IN THE LATEST STYLES

and best manner—warranting good fits and substantial sewing. His long experience at the business enables him to do this, and he hopes his old friends and the public generally will give him a share of patronage. His prices for work are low.

Call and Be Convinced.

May 31, 1878. tf

Season of 1879!

E. FRANK COE'S

SUPERPHOSPHATE.

Warranted Genuine.—Made of Pure Bone.—No Manure is more certain or more economical. Refer to James J. Wills and J. E. Bear, Esqs.

Champion Reaper & Mower.

The only complete iron-frame Machine in the Market, and 30,000 manufactured for this year's sales.

True's Potato Planter.

Cuts and drops sound potatoes and add fertilizer. One man can plant six acres in a day.

Wisner Horse Rake.

Any little girl or boy that can drive a gentle horse can rake the hay as well as the strongest man.

FARMER'S FAVORITE GRAIN DRILL,

A Perfect Machine—An Accurate Distributor, and a combined Grain and Fertilizer Drill.

Randall's Grain Fan.

You can take out the best grain for seed, and leave the balance in a merchantable condition.

Kissell's Corn Plow.

Key Pattern—you can walk or ride—and finish a row at a time.

Berlin and Wallace Barshear Ploughs.

Not excelled by any others.

Steam Engines.

The Eclipse, portable and stationary, manufactured by Frick & Co., Waynesboro'. Also Stationary Engines and Boilers, Circular Saw Mills, &c.

To be seen at the Warehouse of Col. BUEHLER, Gettysburg.

James Bigham, Agent.

April 10, 1878. tf

TRADE MARK "VIBRATOR" Reg. March 18, 1874.

THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE "Vibrator" Threshers,

WITH IMPROVED

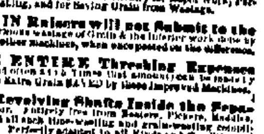
MOUNTED HORSE POWERS,

And Steam Thresher Engines,

Made only by

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this day and generation. Beyond all Rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wastage.

GRAIN Raisers will not Submit to the enormous wastage of Grain & the inferior work done by the other machines, when once posted on the difference.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often 3 to 5 Times that amount) can be made by the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.

NO Revolving Shafts Inside the Separator. Entirely free from Beaters, Pickers, Riddles, and all such time-wasting and grain-wasting complications. Perfectly adapted to all Kinds and Conditions of Grain, Wet or Dry, Long or Short, Headed or Bound.

NOT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the only successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "rebuilding" to change from Grain to Seeds.

MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, using less than one-half the usual Belts and Gears. Makes no Litterings or Scatterings.

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, ranging from Six to Twelve Horse size, and two styles of Mounted Horse Powers to match.

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. A special size Separator made expressly for Steam Power.

OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, with Valuable Improvements and Distinctive Features, far beyond any other make or kind.

IN Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, etc., our "Vibrator" Thresher Outfits are Incomparable.

FOR Particulars, call on our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free.

Feb. 27, 1879. 4m

JOHN W. TIPTON,

BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER,

Baltimore St., one door from J. L. Schick's Store.

Go to Tipton's—go to Tipton's—
If you want your hair dressed finely—
If you want your face shaved smoothly
Tip's the fellow that can do it—
Do it in the latest fashion—
Do it quick and do it neatly.

April 26, 1878. tf

ESTABLISHED 1860.

INVENTORS

SHOULD address EDSON BROS., Attorneys at Law and Patent Solicitors, 711 G Street, Washington, D. C., for circulars of instructions. Reasonable terms. Reference and advice sent free. We attend exclusively to Patent Business, Reissues, Interferences, and cases rejected in other hands a specialty. Trade-marks and Caveats solicited. Upon receipt of model or sketch and description we give our opinion as to patentability, free of charge. We refer to the present Commissioner of Patents and all ex-Commissioners who have served within the past fifteen years.

Feb. 27, 1879. tf

MORE NEW STOCK.

Mrs. A. C. Kalbfleisch

HAS just returned from the city with a large new assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

all good styles and well made of sound stock, which she is selling at prices that must astonish. An inspection of these goods, at the old stand, next door to the Post-office, will be to the interest of all buyers.

The Grocery Business

is continued as heretofore, with a fresh assortment of goods in this line; the stock of

LIQUORS, WINES, &C.

is kept fully up to the wants of the trade. She asks a continuance of a liberal share of public patronage.

Gettysburg, Nov. 28, 1878. tf

THE HARVEST HOME Cook Stove.

THE VERY BEST

AND LARGEST

Cook Stove on the Market

IS THE

HARVEST HOME,

MANUFACTURED by Thomas, Roberts, Stevenson & Co., Quakertown, Pa. There is an impression among some people that the No. of a stove always indicates the size. It only indicates the size of the holes in the top. Some No. 8 stoves are not larger than other No. 7.

THE OVEN IN THIS STOVE IS LARGER, AND HIGHER just where the height is needed, than any other Cook Stove. Call and see it at

THE WARE ROOMS

OF

C. H. BUEHLER,

Gettysbug, Pa.,

C. H. BUEHLER is the agent for Laughlin's

STRAW & FODDER CUTTER.

The ease with which this cutter is worked renders unnecessary the use of horse-power, as a small boy can do the work for a large farm. No one questions the fact that it is the best machine in use anywhere.

January 13, 1870. tf

THE SINGER.

SALES of the Singer Manufacturing Company for 1878:

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIX THOUSAND, FOUR HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO MACHINES.

The combined sales of all other companies—about twenty in number—will not equal these figures.

We submit that nothing but the undoubted superiority of the SINGER MACHINES over all others could ever have produced such a result.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co.

No. 1106 Chestnut Street.

J. C. BENTZ, Agent

For Adams county, Pa.

Gettysburg, Feb. 20, 1879. 3m

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

COMPOUND

Fluid Extract

BUCHU.

PHARMACEUTICAL.

A Specific Remedy for all

DISEASES

OF THE

BLADDER & KIDNEYS.

For Debility, Loss of Memory, Indisposition to Exertion or Business, Shortness of Breath, Troubled with Thoughts of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Chest and Head, Rush of Blood to the Head, Pale Countenance and Dry Skin.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, very frequently Epileptic Fits and Consumption follow. When the constitution becomes affected it requires the aid of an invigorating medicine to strengthen and tone up the system—which

"Helmbold's Buchu"

DOES IN EVERY CASE.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

IS UNEQUALED

By any remedy known. It is prescribed by the most eminent physicians all over the world, in

RHEUMATISM,
SPERMATORRHŒA,
NEURALGIA,
NERVOUSNESS,
DYSPEPSIA,
INDIGESTION,
CONSTIPATION,
ACHES AND PAINS,

GENERAL DEBILITY,
KIDNEY DISEASES,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
NERVOUS DEBILITY,
EPILEPSY,
PARALYSIS,
HEAD TROUBLES,
GENERAL ILL-HEALTH,

SPINAL DISEASES,
SCIATICA,
DEAFNESS,
DECLINE,
LUMBAGO,
CATARRH,
NERVOUS COMPLAINTS,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS, &c.

Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Eruptions, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys and a thousand other painful symptoms are the offspring of Dyspepsia.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

Invigorates the Stomach

And stimulates the torpid Liver, Bowels and Kidneys to healthy action, in cleansing the blood of all impurities and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

A single trial will be quite sufficient to convince the most hesitating of its valuable remedial qualities.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE,

Or Six Bottles for $5.

Delivered to any address free from observation.

"Patients" may consult by letter, receiving the same attention as by calling, by answering the following questions:

1. Give your name and post-office address, county and State, and your nearest express office?
2. Your age and sex?
3. Occupation?
4. Married or single?
5. Height, weight, now and in health?
6. How long have you been sick?
7. Your complexion, color of hair and eyes?
8. Have you a stooping or erect gait?
9. Relate without reservation all you know about your case. Enclose one dollar as consultation fee. Your letter will then receive our attention and we will give you the nature of your disease and our candid opinion concerning a cure.

Competent Physicians attend to correspondents. All letters should be addressed to Dispensary, 1217 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Druggist and Chemist,

Philadelphia, Pa.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

March 20, 1879. 1y

The Gettysburg [illegible] IS PUBLISHED T[illegible] BY H. J. ST[illegible]

TERMS.—Two Dollars per [illegible] —Two Dollars and F[illegible] paid in advance. No s[illegible] continued, unless at th[illegible] publisher until all arrea[illegible]

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted [illegible] rates.—Large reduction [illegible] vertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING, of every de[illegible] the smallest label or ca[illegible] handbill or poster—don[illegible] in a workmanlike ma[illegible] lowest living rates.

OFFICE on Baltimore stree[illegible] above the Court-house [illegible] site side, with "Gettys[illegible] Office" on the building.

TRAVELER'S [illegible]

Han. Junction, Hanover [illegible] RAILROA[illegible]

[illegible]

Pennsylvania Rail[illegible]

FREDERICK DIVIS[illegible]

[illegible]

Grain, Produce, [illegible]

AT

NEW OXFOR[illegible]

[illegible]

H. J. MY[illegible]

NEW FREIG[illegible]

AND

Commission Hou[illegible]

[illegible]

WM. WIBLE

H. S. BENNE[illegible]

HAS REMOVED THE

Gettysburg and Baltimore

FREIGHT LIN[illegible]

[illegible]

Grain, Plaster, Salt, [illegible]

[illegible]

TERMS CASH.

WATCHES

And Jewelry!

PENROSE MYER[illegible]

HAS OPENED A

Watch and Jewelry Establishm[illegible]

On Baltimore Street, near the Square GETTYSBURG PA.,

[illegible]

CLOCKS OF ALL KINDS

[illegible]

May 25, 1876. tf

NEW FIRM

JOS. SPANGLER & CO.,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

[illegible]

Fresh Groceries of all Kin[illegible]

[illegible]

JOSEPH SPANGLER, WM. C. STRICKHOUSER.

April 5, 1878. tf

FOR SALE.

PINE POLES for Rafters, and Buildi[illegible] Lumber, for sale 10 miles west of Getty[illegible] burg, on the Chambersburg turnpike.[illegible] Kuhn's Saw Mill by DANIEL KUHN.

March 8, 1878. tf

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®